FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S.-SOVIET TALKS ON ARMS TRADE SCORED

LD081130Y Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 8 May 78 LD

["Demagogic Farce of the Two Superpowers"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA)--Recently, the second meeting between the representatives of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists on the so-called limitation of the international trade in arms, began in Helsinki. Just as in the first meeting, through the big fuss they are raising there, the two superpowers try in reality to cover up their unbridled armaments race and trade in arms over which they have almost their complete monopoly.

The United States of America and the Soviet Union are already well known as the biggest dealers in arms and that they have never renounced, nor will they renounce the political, economic and military profits they draw from this. The U.S. and Soviet markets of arms have been extended throughout the world and especially in the Middle East, Africa, Latin American and everywhere they find a suitable ground.

The bargainings between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists on the limitation of the trade in arms deceive nobody. They are part of the plans of these two imperialist superpowers to deceive the peoples, to lull their vigilance and to use this dirty trade as a chain to enslave the peoples.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS ON 7 MAY

AU081842Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of his transfer, Ion Stoian, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left our country on 7 May.

BRIEFS

WRITERS TO KOSOVO--The Albanian poets Fatos Arapi and Sulejman Mato left for Kosovo to attend the traditional meeting dedicated to Albanian poetry which will take place in Gjakovites. They have been invited by the Writers Union of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 May 78 AU]

KOSOVO COMPOSERS TO ALBANIA--The composers Fahri Beqiri and Rafi (Kreli), members of the Composers Union of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo arrived in Tirana to attend the May Concerts for 1978 at the invitation of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 May 78 AU]

TU DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--A delegation of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions led by Gezim Laska, member of the council's Presidium, left today for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, where it will attend the Fourth Congress of the Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 May 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ALDO MORO'S MURDER

AU1019547 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a telegram of sympathy to the president of the Italian Republic, Mr Giovanni Leone, in connection with the murder of the prominent Italian statesman Aldo Moro.

"With the tragic end of Aldo Moro, the work of certain reactionary circles, the world democratic public has lost one of the zealous adherents of peace, who made a considerable contribution to the consolidation of the process of international detente", the telegram reads. The wish is expressed for the most sincere condolences to be conveyed to the Moro family.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON KIDNAPING OF ALDO MORO

AU1009337 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--"The target of the extremists' blackmail--the release of their associates in jail--was only a false pretence, a screen concealing the true plots of the engineers of brutal violence--to disrupt the political balance of the Italian political life", writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO today. Mr Yordan Mateev, author of the commentary, points out that not accidentally the blow of that country, when a formula for a wider political basis for solving the problems has been found. [as received]

"It was quite obvious that when the provocateurs got disappointed in their expectations that the very fact of kidnapping will cause political chaos they needed so much in that country, they resorted to execution hoping that this time their moment has struck", the paper notes.

"Grave crime, Italy once again unmasks terrorism as the weapon of reaction", concludes the author. He also says that with this weapon some retrograde, adventurist circles in the West are trying to sow dissent, to stir confusion and fear--a nourishing soil for fascism.

"The tragedy of the prominent Italian politician is another proof that both the right and the 'left' terrorism actually serve the same dark forces, that they are alike as two drops of water in their goals, whether inspired by nazi idols or by Maoism", writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

In its commentary on the subject the TRUD notes that the shots against democracy and public order in Italy caught only innocent victims. "The Italian people, the political parties and the government did not yield to blackmail. For 55 days Italy has lived in tension and confusion but made no mistake. On the contrary, the democratic forces and the public united their efforts and gave no way to the terrorists and their inspirators" writes the author of the commentary, Mr Svetozar Pavlov.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS GENERALS WITH 'MARSHAL STAR'

AU0711457 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 May 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, conferred the high military award of the Marshal Star to the following Bulgarian army generals: Ivan Mikhaylov, Dobri Dzhurov, and Petur Panchevski.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov most sincerely congratulated the first Bulgarian generals to be awarded this high military distinction and wished them further success in their activities.

On behalf of those awarded, Army General Ivan Mikhaylov delivered a speech.

The ceremony was attended by Petur Tanchev, Peko Takov, and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, and by high-ranking military leaders.

DZHUROV ADDRESSES SOFIA GARRISON PARTY AKTIV

AU091946Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 May 78 AU

[Text] A conference of the Sofia garrison party aktiv devoted to the national party conference was held today at the Georgi Sava Rakovski Military Academy. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politubro member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military Department at the BCP Central Committee; deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers of the Sofia garrison attended the conference.

In his speech Comrade Dobri Dzhurov emphasized that the main task facing the organs of the Ministry of National Defense, the commanders, the political organs, the staffs, the party, komsomol and trade union organizations connected with the national party conference's decisions is to constantly perfect the socialist organization of militant labor and organize the accomplishment of the basic tasks of raising the combat capability and combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PATRIARCH MAKSIM 8 MAY

AU071146Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 May 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, received Maksim, Bulgarian patriarch, who paid a visit to mark the 25th anniversary of the restoration of the Bulgarian Patriarchate. The meeting was attended by Nikodim, petropolitan of Sliven; (Bakhtari), petropolitan of Stara Zagora; and Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BULGARIAN-POLISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

Todorov Receives Chairman

AU101945Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov has received Longin Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian-Polish commission for economic cooperation.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, Ivan Nedev and Luctan Motyka, were also present.

Talks Begin 10 May

AU102027Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Summary] The 17th session of the Bulgarian-Polish commission for economic cooperation began its work in Sofia today. The session was addressed by the chairmen of the two sides of the commission Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Longin Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who emphasized that this session was convened at a moment when the two countries were expecting increased cooperation between them that would cover all sections of the Bulgarian and the Polish economy."

MOZAMBIQUE ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 10 MAY

AU102025Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] The first session of the Bulgarian-Mozambique commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation will begin in Sofia tomorrow. In this connection, a Mozambique government-economic delegation led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Central Committee, secretary of the Economic Commission of the party, member of the Permanent Commission of the National Assembly and minister of development and economic planning, arrived in Bulgaria tonight.

PROTOCOLS ON TRADE, COOPERATION WITH FINLAND SIGNED

AU102001Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--After the 20 per cent increase achieved in the 1976-1977 Bulgaro-Finnish trade, a new step was made here today towards expanding the trade in economic cooperation between the two countries.

According to representatives of the business circles of Bulgaria and Finland, the documents signed here today of the closed 9th session of the joint commission on the matters of trade, economic, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation make a sound basis for the further growing of the economic dialogue between the two countries.

A protocol on the matters of trade for 1978, which provides for a further increase of trade, in particular the export of Bulgarian machinery to Finland, and a protocol on the matters of the economic, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation were signed.

The document express the striving of the two sides to increase and balance bilateral trade, the good possibilities for this, as well as the goodwill existing, the common desire of Bulgaria and Finland to deepen their economic cooperation, as well as the favourable political climate existing for this, are a good premise for the materialization of the goals set out in the protocols.

As very good and fruitful in the field of industrial cooperation are assessed the relations between Bulgarian enterprises and corporations and the Finnish firms "Metex", "Enzo Gudzait", "Tampella", "Kauko Markinat", "Berner Oy" and "Asko Upo". The fields which are subject of industrial cooperation between them are metallurgy, mechanical engineering, electronics, chemistry, cellulose and paper and the food industry. It has also been reported at the session that there exist good prospects in the field of industrial, technological and marketing cooperation.

The questions of [word indistinct] to third markets were also discussed. In this respect the promising role of the joint engineering activity was underlined--designing the projects, deliveries of equipment, assembly, commissioning of the site, rendering technical assistance and mutual training of specialists.

In the field of techno-scientific cooperation the exchange of information, technical documentation and specialists between kindred institutes of the two countries will continue.

Today the Finnish delegation for the session, headed by Mr Bror Valrus--secretary general at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, was received by deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov. The common desire of the two sides for a still greater expanding of Bulgaro-Finnish economic cooperation was expressed at the meeting.

DATA ON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PUBLISHED

AU100936Y Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--The national agro-industrial complex is Bulgaria's largest economic corporation. It ensures 25 per cent of the national revenue, 33 per cent of the gross national product, 40 per cent of the stock funds and 30 per cent of the country's exports. Its fixed capital amounts to 8,500 million leva, and the number of those employed in its sub-branches is more than 1 million.

In a report published here on the state of Bulgarian agriculture is being revealed that the average annual output of the national agro-industrial complex amounted to 3 million tons of wheat, 2.8 million tons of maize, 1.6 million tons of barley, 2 million tons of sugar beet, 1 million ton of grapes, 750,000 tons of tomatoes, 369,000 tons of potatoes, 384,000 tons of sunflowers, 125,000 tons of tobacco, 317,000 tons of apples, 1.4 million litres of milk, some 100 million eggs and more than 200,000 tons of wool.

The national agro-industrial complex comprises 168 agro-industrial farms each having 26,000 to 27,000 hectares of arable land on the average. It also comprises 5 branch industrial and agrarian complexes, 6 vine-growing and wine-making complexes, 2 fruit-and-vegetable growing complexes and 27 research and production bases with the "selection seeds and planting stock" state economic organization.

In the sphere of animal husbandry the national complex comprises 12 research and production cattle-and-sheep breeding complexes, a poultry research and production organization, four fattening complexes with the "Rodopa" state economic organization and two independent cooperative farms.

The complex's scientific potential, too, is substantial. It includes 6 research institutes with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry and 2 experimental bases with agricultural higher educational establishments.

A total of 20,000 higher-education specialists, 30,000 secondary-education specialists and 250,000 highly qualified technicians are employed in the national agro-industrial complex of Bulgaria.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION ON LABOR PRINTED

AU071729 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 May 78 p 2 AU

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO's own report: "From the State Gazette--A More Efficient Use of Labor Resources"]

[Excerpts] Today's issue of the state gazette carries the text of a decision adopted by the Council of Ministers on a more efficient use of labor resources in social production to increase the national income and to further improve the people's living standard. The first part of the decision points out that workers and employees are entitled, on the basis of special agreements signed with enterprises, departments and organizations by which they are regularly employed, to perform working tasks which are not immediately connected with their regular duties, provided that this work does not interfere with their regular working hours.

The second part of the decision stipulates that managers of economic and other organizations, administrative departments and their subdivisions are entitled, on the basis of special contracts, to employ housewives, students and pensioners, as well as other individuals who are not engaged in social production, for part time tasks during the regular working hours (on an hourly basis). Those who are employed for these tasks are remunerated on the basis of the usual, regular wage regulations (on the basis of the regular payroll) and are entitled to receive additional labor remuneration for the position they fill or for the work they have accomplished.

The third part of the decision provides for managers of economic organizations and their subdivisions to be granted the possibility of signing contracts for work or special assignment contracts with pensioners, housewives, workers and employees who during their recreation hours (outside the regular working hours) will perform certain duties or services, including work done at home, in the sectors of daily life services, photography, or municipal services; in small, independent retail enterprises, or in public catering places (such as serving in public catering booths, delivering and transporting goods, and other similar services); in the sectors of advertising, insurance, purchasing of agricultural goods and secondary raw materials; in the sector of the production of consumer goods, as well as in other activities. These contracts may be signed with the permission of the Committee on Labor and Wages.

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED BY IRANIAN JOURNALIST 6 MAY

AU071457Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, today received (Feribora Atapur), representative of the Iranian National Institute for Radio Television and of the newspapers belonging to the (Etelaar) Corporation. Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an extensive interview to the Iranian journalist.

BRIEFS

ECONOMISTS' HOLIDAY--The holiday of the economists was celebrated festively tonight. The celebration was attended by members of the government, heads of BCP Central Committee departments, by outstanding economic experts and scientists, and by representatives from all branches of the national economy. The holdiay, which is being celebrated for the fourth time in Bulgaria, coincides with the 160th birthday of Karl Marx. Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, read a report on the role and position of economic cadres in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the national party conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 May 78 AU]

PRAGUE REPORTS AIRLINER HIJACKED, FLOWN TO FRG

LD102118Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2050 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] A group of terrorists today hijacked a Czechoslovak Airlines IL-18 on the regular Prague-Brno route.

In the evening, the plane safely landed at Frankfurt-am-Main airport in the FRG. Our authorities in the FRG looked after the passengers.

Czechoslovak authorities asked that the plane and passengers be returned and the hijackers extradited.

The case is being investigated.

Plane Returns

LD110734Y Hamburg DPA in German 0611 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Prague--The Czechoslovak plane hijacked yesterday landed shortly after 0300 GMT today back in Prague. On board were, apart from the crew, 35 passengers hijacked to Frankfurt the day before on the flight from Prague to Brno. Five passengers, three adults and two children, asked the German authorities for political asylum.

For the time being the passengers are not allowed to leave Ruzyne Airport since the authorities have immediately begun investigations into the circumstances of the hijacking. It is assumed that the explosive was taken on board the plane by the two children of the hijacker--27 year-old taxi driver Josef Katrincak--because it seems to be almost out of the question that, with the strict checks at the airport, adults could take explosives or weapons with them. Children are not subject to any checks.

HUSAK RECEIVES NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS FROM ABROAD

LD101028Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have received telegrams of congratulations on the national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from:

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic;

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria;

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP;

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic;

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary;

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the State Council;

Willy Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR;

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR;

Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland;

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

Manea Manescu, Romanian prime minister;

Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam;

Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and;

Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD102207Y Prague CTK in English 2103 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 10, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here today on an official visit to Austria at the invitation of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

HULA LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN USSR

LD101314Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier, chairman of the State Planning Commission and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR, left for the USSR today.

He is to discuss topical questions concerning the development of economic relations between the two countries and the implementation of the conclusions passed at the last meeting of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation with Konstantin Katusheve, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the commission.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS BRATISLAVA

LD101308Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society which is currently in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, arrived in Bratislava today for a 1-day visit.

The delegation is led by Mikhail Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Vladimirskaya Oblast party committee and member of the all-union leadership of the society. The guests were welcomed at Bratislava airport by Karol Savel, chief secretary of the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, and others.

REPORTAGE ON ANTIFASCIST UNION CONGRESS CONTINUES

AU1015Y5Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May pp 1, 2 AU

[CTK report on the congress of the Czechoslovak Antifascist Fighters Union in Prague on 5-6 May: "A True Helper Of The Party"]

[Excerpts] The final part of the proceedings was attended by a delegation of the International Federation of Antifascist Fighters (FIR) and by delegations of resistance fighters organizations from 13 European countries.

The delegates elected a 62-member Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Antifascist Fighters Union and a 10-member Federal Auditing Commission of the union. F. Misej was confirmed in the office of the chairman of the Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Antifascist Fighters Union and General-Lieutenant J. Masek was reelected acting deputy chairman of the union. M. Vojtech was reelected chairman of the Federal Auditing Commission of the Czechoslovak Antifascist Fighters Union. DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ANTIFASCIST FIGHTERS UNION SENT LETTERS OF GREETINGS TO THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TO THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ANTIFASCIST FIGHTERS (FIR) AND TO THE SOVIET COMMITTEE OF WAR VETERANS.

At the end of the proceedings they adopted a resolution stating among other things: "THE CZECHOSLOVAK ANTIFASCIST FIGHTERS UNION WILL CONTINUE TO EXPAND AND DEVELOP THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ANTIFASCIST BATTLE, TO COMBINE THEM WITH THE CONTEMPORARY TASKS OF BUILDING SOCIALISM IN OUR FATHERLAND, TO CONSOLIDATE FRIENDSHIP, FRATERNITY AND THE ALLIANCE OF THE PEOPLES AND NATIONALITIES LIVING IN OUR FATHERLAND WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES." The resolution directes the further activity of the organs, organizations and members of the union toward expanding their share in fulfilling all social tasks and toward consolidating the national front through close cooperation with other social organizations and institutions assembled in the national front, toward increasing the effectiveness of political-educational and mass political work and toward improving the social and health care for the members of the union. The congress of the Czechoslovak Antifascist Fighters Union concluded with the Internationale.

STATE OF MBFR TALKS IN VIENNA REVIEWED

AU1014Y5Y Prague TRIBUNA No 18 in Czech 3 May 78 p 3 AU

["(JF)"-signed article: "The West's Debt In Vienna"]

[Text] The 14th, and so far last, round of negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has lasted for 2 and 1/2 months in the Austrian capital. It ended in the last few days but it continues to be in the forefront of attention of both the European public and the press.

People with a realistic turn of mind, who realistically appraise the course of the talks from a broader viewpoint, are somewhat disappointed. The delegates of 11 countries have already held 166 plenary sessions and innumerable bilateral, unofficial discussions. But the balance is not as it could--and, above all, should--be.

For this very reason Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, head of the Soviet Union's delegation, has expressed concern about the fact that, due to the nonconstructive and speculative attitude of the Western countries, the achievement of an agreement on the mutual reduction of the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has been delayed. He stated that, although the discussion on the numerical strengths of the troops in the reduction area and the exchange of adequate numerical data on the basis of the socialist states' proposal last year was useful, it did not bring the participants in the negotiations any nearer to the main goal.

The question negotiated in Vienna and the agreement that should be concluded, but also the new atmosphere that could and should be established in Europe, these are certainly complicated questions. On the other hand, the talks have now entered an important phase, when a basic stance should be adopted and when one should proceed according to this stance: [one should decide] whether to take the path of substantially reducing the extremely high military concentration in this sphere--or to share the existing trends aimed at continuing and further escalating armament. But surely this is an unequivocal question, the question of the very existence of millions and millions of people in this part of the world, the question of their peaceful prospects--or, on the other hand, a question of uncertainty, fear and threats. Surely there can be no compromise in this question.

The socialist countries are unequivocally in favor of the first alternative. This follows from their consistent policy which they have pursued for many years, the target and means of which is peaceful and satisfied life; from the policy in which socialism is consistently combined with the battle for peace.

This fact has found its expression in the statements of the individual socialist countries' delegates, who forwarded the speedy solution of the high military concentration in the center of our old continent. We are striving for an equivalent agreement, according to which all directly participating states would carry out individual reductions of their armed forces, together with their corresponding armaments and combat technology.

In the course of the recently concluded negotiations round, the socialist countries appealed to the Western delegates to answer the constructive proposals by replying in the same constructive way; to reappraise their unrealistic concept of "asymmetric" reduction within the framework of so-called collective machinery [stroje] that would impair the security of the Warsaw Pact countries on the one hand, while providing advantages for the NATO states on the other. However, it has become apparent that the Western states are adhering to their original concepts of "reduction", which are not only unrealistic, but also unacceptable, and even valueless from the viewpoint of future prospects.

We are convinced that in spite of all this there exist realistic prerequisites for achieving the first practical results in the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. For this, however, the good will and political preparedness of all interested countries is needed, so that their course would be in harmony with the principles agreed on at the 1973 preparatory consultations and so that it would benefit all. The only thing is, that it is exactly here that the West has great debts.

ARTICLE ON PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM CONTINUES

AU0920552Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 78 p 6 AU

[Second and last part of Ivan Hlivka article "Loyality to Proletarian Internationalism; Unity of the International Communist Movement and the Current Ideological Battle"]

[Text] For many communist parties the answers to questions about the possibilities and roads of seizing power and the forms of political power are of particular significance today. Historical experience shows that now the paths toward power are more varied. It is possible to refer to the experience of the countries of the people's democracy, including Czechoslovakia, and in a certain sense also Chile and Portugal, and to the strategic concepts of the communist parties in the developed capitalist countries. The roads of seizing power vary, but the opportunists are denying the fact that the materialization of these possibilities in many respects depends on the successes of the forces of peace and socialism, which are headed by the Soviet Union. It also depends on the progress and intensification of the process of international detente, on the extent to which the reactionary forces are isolated in the international arena. The opportunists are denying that the success of the policy of communist parties, or the lack of it, depends on international circumstances and that any takeover of power, peaceful or violent, demands from the workers' class and its vanguard respect for the specific conditions, and primarily for the correlation of class forces inside the country and for the possibility of an internal, and even external, revolution taking place.

It is obvious that the content and forms of the leading role of the workers' class in revolutionary development in modern industrial societies cannot remain unchanged. These changes take place not only in the workers' class, but also in the other strata of society, including the petty bourgeoisie, the intellectuals and other potential allies. But this does not change the leading role of the workers' class, the role which follows from its relationship with the production means and from its historic task: to break up the class substance and the power structure of the bourgeois state and to build a new state apparatus that will serve the workers' class and the large majority of the people.

What Is Decisive

The road toward socialism has many aspects. The class battle of anti-imperialist forces on many fronts, their revolutionary strategy and tactics, must be changed according to the way the correlation between internal and international forces changes. The important prerequisite of fulfilling this main task is the fight against bourgeois ideology. It is difficult to gain political power; but it is even more difficult to keep it. Regardless of whether the path toward power is peaceful or violent, parliamentary or nonparliamentary, everything is decided with a final validity by the power in the hands of the workers' class. In this respect there can be no two alternatives: ONLY IF THE COMMUNISTS PLAY THEIR LEADING ROLE, AND ONLY IF THEY ARE ARMED WITH THE MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE WILL THEY BE THE ONLY FORCE CAPABLE OF SHOWING THE WORKERS' CLASS AND THE PEOPLE WITHIN THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK THEIR PATH TOWARD POLITICAL POWER AND TOWARD THE NEW, SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

Under the conditions in which several communist parties are becoming a serious national force, the former tactics of undermining the communists' positions by claiming that they are advocating the "Moscow-directed world conspiracy" is no longer effective. That is why imperialist ideologists are attempting to utilize this myth in a different manner: they are proclaiming the need to "extricate the communist parties from the iron grip of Moscow."

Imperialism has escalated ideological attacks, especially in the direction of slandering the unity of the communist movement. It is trying to present this unity as the result of pressure, of a diktat, and thus to cast doubt on the very foundations on which it is built--on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Old Concepts In New Wrappings

The anticommunist propaganda is making use of every means to undermine the international solidarity of the communist movement. It is even putting into circulation the old ideological constructions, warming them up anew for the new situation. For instance, as of the middle of 1960's, concepts have been intensively disseminated about the "supra-class" "European unity." On the basis of common elements in the history, culture and religion of European countries, the authors of these concepts would like to "converge" the East European socialist countries with the bourgeois West. It was from this position that the anticommunists rejected in 1968 the principles of proletarian internationalism and ideologically supported the revisionist and antisocialist forces in Czechoslovakia. Together with the revisionists, they distorted the principles of proletarian internationalism, anchored in internatiocnal documents, as well as in the practice of mutual relations among the communists parties and socialist countries, and they gambled on fanning nationalism. To this very day these forces are setting against each other proletarian internationalism on the one hand, and the soviereignty of socialist countries and communist parties on the other. Even today bourgeois propaganda is striving to step up nationalism and to cut off the anti-imperialist, combat substance of proletarian internationalism, and to reduce its content to mere nonintervention, equal rights, mutual advantages and so forth.

The bourgeois propagandists unleashed the wave of nationalist hysterics and of the falsification of the principles of proletarian internationalism even prior to the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties of Europe in June 1978. Since then they have intensified this subversive activity against cooperation among the communist parties of the socialist states and the communist parties in the European capitalist countries; they have begun spreading myths about so-called Eurocommunism. With new enthusiasm they have begun proving that proletarian internationalism has allegedly become obsolete and a kind of anachronism.

In their endeavor to effect a split in the international communist movement, the bourgeois ideologists have begun to claim that internationalism has today become what they call an expression of hegemonist intentions. The main purpose of this strategy is to isolate the CPSU within the communist movement, to denigrate its principled and consistent international policy.

Fallacious Horizons

The people who have let themselves be influenced by the bourgeois propaganda maintain that, allegedly, under the present conditions the revolutionary forces must proceed only from national realities, from the "concrete" situation of their country. Moreover, they say, other classes and strata with a nonproletarian world outlook are today striving for unity, apart from the workers' class. According to these people, in speaking of internationalism we should renounce the use of the word "proletarian" since, they say, it limits the horizons of unity.

These arguments cannot hold water, because if the revolutionary forces proceed in their battle only from the "concrete' situation of their own country, they will risk succumbing to national limitations, to nationalism. Those who really want to fight for the victory of the socialist revolution must proceed from its international principles and interests and, self-evidently, closely bind them to national interests and tasks.

THE CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION REQUIRES THE INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF THE WORKERS' CLASS. THIS IS THE ALPHA AND OMEGA OF EVERY SUCCESS. ONLY ON THIS BASIS IS IT POSSIBLE TO BUILD THE INTERNATIONALISM OF OTHER REVOLUTIONARY AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES. OTHERWISE IT WOULD LOSE ITS CLASS CONTENT AND THE CEMENT WITHOUT WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO UNITE ALL STREAMS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AGAINST STATE-MONOPOLIST CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM.

In forwarding their policy, the communists today must overcome very strong obstacles in the form of various imperialist alliances. The international bourgeoisie is fighting for its interests with increasing persistence and in an increasingly coordinated manner. In the endeavor to make impossible the common course of the revolutionary forces in the fight for enthroning a lasting peace and social progress, the bourgeois propaganda machinery is trying to camouflage the class substance of contemporary development trends. It is trying to present what are in fact deep processes, a fight by the world class forces and the growing basic class antagonism of the epoch, as a matter of the policy of individual states, blocs and coalitions, a matter of realizing their interests. With this camouflaging ideological move imperialist propaganda is trying to maneuver the communists of Western countries into building a "common strategy" and "common defense" on a "European level" (namely the Western European level), well-known for its reactionary, antisocialist orientation. This is meant to break up the unity of communist and progressive forces on a European and worldwide scale. Such is the substance, the purpose of the cunning ideological trick used by the imperialists.

The True Content of Independence

The bourgeois ideologists are spreading--and, regrettably, not always ineffectively--the lies that loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism restricts, as they say, the independence of communist parties. But everybody sees that such a danger does not exist in the communist movement. It is rather the other way around: THE DANGER OF LOSING THEIR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL PROFILE IS THREATENING THOSE PARTIES WHICH ARE RENOUNCING INTERNATIONAL TIES AND DUTIES. Within the framework of the movement, nobody is interested in making the revolutionary vanguard a merely formal formation without its own policy, and thus also without the ability to accomplish the specific tasks facing it. On the contrary, IT IS THE COMMUNISTS' WISH TO CREATE A STRONG INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF MATURE PARTIES, CAPABLE OF ACTION AND KNOWING HOW TO EFFECTIVELY COMBAT THE CLASS ENEMY, HOW TO EFFECTIVELY FIGHT FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS' CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE. ONLY THUS CAN THE COMMON INTERNATIONAL MISSION OF THE MOST REVOLUTIONARY FORCES OF THE WORLD BE FULFILLED.

The international communist movement is an enormous force. The circle of its allies is powerfully expanding. V. I. Lenin's prophecy is being confirmed: the socialist revolution has encompassed an entire historic epoch, it is omnipresent and it is progressing both overtly and covertly both in countries with precapitalist structures, and in the countries of developed capitalism ruled by state-monopolist capital. This process is being joined by various countries which have their own specifics, different levels and rates of development, and a different nature of institutions, traditions and social psychology. The revolution is being joined by the broad masses of the middle strata, intelligentsia and so forth. There emerge special approaches, contradictions and disputes which reflect the complicated social processes and various definitions of the prospects and roads of the revolution. But this nevertheless does not mean that there exist only relative truths, without the recognition of absolute truths and generally valid laws.

Furthermore, it does not at all mean that the independence of the parties presupposes the development of interparty relations only on the basis of legal norms. [paragraph continues]

Independence must stimulate the parties to critically accept their own experience, to open the roads to the masses, and to fulfill their vanguard role, while simultaneously fulfilling also the other demand: to work out their own experience to the level of scientific generalization, capable of enriching the theory and practice of the entire revolutionary movement.

Our stormy present is full of acute problems demanding a solution. WITHOUT ASSESSING THEM IN A BUSINESSLIKE, CONSTRUCTIVE AND COLLECTIVE MANNER, IT IS DIFFICULT TO MARCH FORWARD ALONG UNEXPLORED PATHS. IT IS NOT EVEN POSSIBLE TO CONDUCT A POLEMIC WITHOUT PROFOUNDLY STUDYING THE QUESTION; AND THIS, REGRETTABLY, IS WHAT IS HAPPENING TO SOME INDIVIDUALS IN THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, PARTICULARLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE TENDENTIOUS CRITICISM OF REAL SOCIALISM.

Care for the respect of every party's independence in the selection of paths must not exclude the broad, collective and international solution of problems of wider interest. Attempts to replace the scientific working out of the movement's questions by diplomatic tricks and fabrications must be resolutely rejected.

The Logic of the Class Battle

A person refusing to recognize the dialectic unity of the national and international, or one insufficiently appreciating the international nature of the developing revolutionary process, is harming the movement, as well as his own party. Such is the logic of the international class battle.

The connection between international and national factors expanding the influence of the revolutionary workers' movement is at present becoming increasingly prominent and clear. THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COHESION OF ALL REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IS GROWING. The internal factors of the development of the class battle are now even more closely intertwined and connected with the consequences of changes in the correlation of class forces in the world arena and with the successes of socialist countries--the successes of their fight for peace, the peoples' security and true social progress.

The objections that, by defending the positions of the movement's unity the communist parties are losing hope of an alliance with the socialist and other petty bourgeois parties, these cannot hold water. Such an opinion does not bring the revolution nearer, it moves it even further away.

For there is scarcely anybody who does not know that prior to World War II and also during this war, the communists not only closely collaborated with each other, but also established ties with many non-Marxist parties. This did not prevent the communists in any way from maintaining loyalty to proletarian internationalism, or from bringing up the masses in the spirit of loyalty to the ideals of the revolution.

The Platform of Unification

The present experience of Marxist-Leninist parties also shows that the more effectively they introduce into the minds of the masses the feeling of international unity, the more strikingly they enhance the feeling of certainty about the victory of the revolutionary battle. THIS POLITICAL LINE UNITES THE FORCES OF PROGRESS, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM AND ORIENTS THEM AGAINST THE MAIN OBSTACLE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS. This line introduces unity into the disintegrated actions of individual formations--and this is imperative in the battle against the well-organized forces of contemporary capitalism.

Certain social-democratic and other non-Marxist parties are actually making ties with the communist parties dependent on the demand of "parting ways with proletarian internationalism."

However, many people from among these circles also demand even more senseless concessions; for instance, they are against the socialization of production means and the building of the socialist society. Self-evidently, the communists must contradict them, and are contradicting them in this. Why then should they make concessions in the question of the movement's unity in particular: It is rather the other way around: here they should be most principled and firm.

THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT WAS, AND IS, AN INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT IN WHICH ANY ISOLATION IS DANGEROUS FOR THE CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION, SINCE IT PLAYS INTO THE ENEMY'S HANDS. TODAY IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO WAGE A SUCCESSFUL BATTLE FOR THE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM IN AN ISOLATED MANNER, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A SINGLE COUNTRY. International capital is organized on a cosmopolitan basis. The international monopolies have taken possession of the overall capitalist economy. There exist aggressive agreements and blocs that represent a real threat of external intervention and the suppression of the revolutionary movement. That is why the battle for democracy and socialism in any country whatsoever is always closely bound to--and depends on--the state of the worldwide struggle between capitalism and socialism. EVERY REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER ITS LEADERS RECOGNIZE THIS OR NOT, IS CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING A SUCCESSFUL BATTLE FOR DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM EXACTLY BECAUSE IT FEELS THE INFLUENCE OF THE SUCCESSES OF WORLD SOCIALISM, BECAUSE IT RELIES ON THE NEW CORRELATION OF FORCES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA.

Simultaneously, every party is aware that the connections between the national and international are not isolated; that the failures of the revolutionary movement in any country whatsoever are negatively manifested in the general battle between socialism and capitalism. That is why the problem of the national and international has become the central problem of the theory and practice of Marxist-Leninist parties.

The overwhelming majority of communist parties is more and more resolutely confirming their resolve to fight uniformly against imperialism. They are solving controversial questions on the basis of consolidating their cooperation, by mutually studying the experience acquired, and through comradely discussions and consultations. They consider it their international duty to comprehensively contribute to improving mutual trust among all parties and to develop new efforts that would contribute to consolidating the unity of the international communist movement. Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, to proletarian internationalism, devoted service to the common cause of socialism--these are the imperative conditions of the effectiveness and correct orientation of the policy of communist parties and the guarantee of success in realizing their historic goals.

PROFESSOR CALLS EUROCOMMUNISM 'ANTICOMMUNIST TERM'

AU100859Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May p 3 AU

[Article by Hubert Vrba, assistant professor and candidate of sciences: "160 Years Since the Birth of Karl Marx; All-Powerful, True Teaching"]

[Excerpts] The building of the material-technical basis of communism in the USSR and the successful building of advanced socialism in other countries of the socialist community is the materialization of the great theoretical wealth of Marx, Engels and Lenin. It is also a living confirmation of the fact that Marxism-Leninism can develop only on the basis of its main principles discovered by the founders of scientific communism and implemented in the everyday practice of building socialism. The basic principles of Marxism-Leninism do not have a local or regional character but have international validity. The international experience derived from the development of socialism is the most valuable contribution of the victorious workers' class and communist parties of the socialist countries to further accelerating the world revolutionary process. [paragraph continues]

This experience forms the essence of the revolutionary offensive of socialism, which brings about the objective growth of the influence and authority of scientific communism on the international scale. People's masses in the world understand that REAL SOCIALISM IS A SCIENTIFICALLY MANAGED SOCIETY, IN WHICH THE ANCIENT DREAMS OF THE GREAT HUMANISTS, THE FOUNDERS OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM, ABOUT HUMAN FREEDOM, ABOUT MAN'S RULE OVER NATURE, ABOUT A SOCIETY WITHOUT EXPLOITATION, POVERTY, HUNGER, RACIAL HATRED AND NATIONAL BARRIERS ARE BEING DEVELOPED.

People all over the world understand that production forces have achieved a degree of development that requires a social climate in which there can be no room for a few supermonopolistic families exploiting the work of others in various parts of the world. Therefore the strategists of imperialism launched several anticommunist concepts, alternatives and "anti-examples" against the revolutionary example of real socialism, among them a society of people's capitalism, a postindustrial "deideologized" society.

When these pseudo-messianic theories were crushed by the cold reality of the deep economic crisis of capitalism of the seventies, anticommunism brought "new" doctrines to light. THE ESSENCE OF CURRENT ANTICOMMUNIST "CONCEPTS" IS THE ACCENTUATED STRESS ON ANTI-SOVIETISM, WHICH IS TO SEPARATE THE COMMUNIST PARTIES AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN THE NON-SOCIALIST WORLD FROM THE SOVIET UNION AND REPLACE THE CLASS PROLETARIAN CONTENTS OF THE GOALS AND POLICY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES BY A "NEW" FORM OF SOCIAL REFORMISM AND OPPORTUNISM. The anticommunist term "Eurocommunism" is to fulfill this task, a word that is being uttered with increasing frequency by bourgeois ideologists, rightwing revisionist emigrants, fomenting transmitters and the "independent" press.

In reality this is no new discovery but is the old social reformist illusion that socialism can be built in cooperation with the bourgeoisie. THE SLOGAN OF THE SO-CALLED EUROCOMMUNISM IS NOT REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE BUT REFORM. Marxism-Leninism understands reforms as transitory types, steps on the road to the revolutionary transformation of the society. V.I. Lenin, backed by Marx's teaching on the social reform of the proletariat, pointed to the fact that K. Kautzky's error does not consist in preaching reforms but in his understanding of reforms, which means regression, a step back. V.I. Lenin stressed that reforms must have revolutionary nature.

Present anticommunism, various forms of rightwing revisionism and opportunism are attacking Leninism, with the goal of bringing about "socio-reformation" of the communist movement. These efforts are in vain. THE REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE OF THE 20TH CENTURY HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT LENINISM IS THE MARXISM OF THE PERIOD OF IMPERIALISM AND PROLETARIAN REVOLUTIONS, OF THE EPOCH OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF COLONIALISM AND VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, OF THE EPOCH OF TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM. MARXISM OUTSIDE THE FRAMEWORK OF LENINISM IS UNTHINKABLE AND IT IS THE HISTORICAL MERIT OF MARXISM-LENINISM THAT WORLD SOCIALISM IS REALITY TODAY. The successes real socialism is achieving multiply the increasing influence of Marxist-Leninist ideas in the world. The example of real socialism has become a powerful material, moral and political force in the contemporary world.

NEED FOR COORDINATED SOCIALIST FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

AU1015422Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 78 p 6 AU

[Article by Pavol Cipka: "Multiplication of Possibilities, Enhancement of Forces; Coordination of the Foreign Policy of the Fraternal Socialist Countries."]

[Summary] "The great dream of past and contemporary generations of a world without wars and weapons is coming into the realm of practical tasks and concrete efforts. [paragraph continues]

The foreign policy activity of the countries of the socialist community has become the catalyst of this mighty contemporary movement. This is logical and follows from the essence of the socialist social system, from the recognition that the development of socialism and the realization of its humanistic goals is inseparably linked with the cause of peace. This objective--a point of common interest of all socialist countries--is in accord with the vital needs of all mankind."

The complicated circumstances of the current international situation and the fast-developing and changing world require the socialist countries to cooperate and coordinate their foreign policy actions. Without coordinating all their foreign policy initiatives the realization of the program of peace, proclaimed at the 25th CPSU Congress, would be unthinkable. In addition to this, the coordination of foreign policy steps increases the socialist countries' influence on the international situation and helps them to deepen mutual cooperation. Not only are the concrete political and economic results of their cooperation thus significant, the exemplary nature of their mutual relations is also important.

Compared to the wolf-like relations between the capitalist countries, the attractiveness and the advantages of the socialist model of mutual relations become even more evident. The bourgeois propaganda machinery aims, therefore, at disturbing the unity of the socialist countries. The class enemy is well aware that the unity of the socialist camp is the guarantee of the further dynamic development of this community.

"It is therefore only natural that the socialist countries protect their unity and that the resolutions of the fraternal countries constantly assess the consolidation of the community's unity as the main and basic factor of their international activity. Cooperation, ensuing from unity, helps the socialist countries in their own development and, at the same time, makes it possible for the community to actively influence the overall development of international relations. It multiplies their possibilities to such a degree that in a number of spheres the action radius of the community's influence is greater than would follow from a simple sum of their power.

"The effectiveness of a united, harmonized approach has been definitely corroborated by the entire effort of the Warsaw Pact countries to bring about a reversal in the international development, from the policy of confrontation and cold war to a policy of detente. It can scarcely be determined how much endurance, effort, intensive and purposeful work and how much initiative was necessary for the CSCE to be convened and successfully concluded. Under the influence of the results of the conference the atmosphere on our continent has markedly improved, which also has a positive influence on other regions in the world. The initiators of the Helsinki conference--the socialist countries--are now exerting great efforts to implement the intentions anchored in the final act. This was also confirmed by the recent session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states in Sofia where the participants advocated effective steps toward military detente. Support of disarmament and consolidation of mutual trust in Europe."

The Committee of the Foreign Affairs Ministers is an important forum for coordinating the foreign policy of the socialist states. It was founded on the basis of a decision of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact, which is the highest body of this bloc planning and coordinating the peaceful activities of the fraternal nations. All the decisive political initiatives of the socialist states originate in sessions of this body.

"The deliberations of the fraternal countries and their conclusions have always aimed at finding concrete solutions to topical tasks. The Sofia session of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers also aimed at this goal. Its starting point was the fact that at present there is no task more topical than the task of stopping the feverish armament and the transition to real steps aiming at disarmament and creating the conditions for reaching the ultimate goal: general and total disarmament. With this in mind the socialist countries will proceed to the forthcoming extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and strive for the creation of positive conditions allowing a world conference on disarmament to be convened."

The coordinated foreign policy activities of the socialist countries are a guarantee that disarmament and peace will not remain in the sphere of dreams but will be placed within the reach of the possibilities of politics.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON ITALIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

LD110950Y Prague CTK in English 0840 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 11 CETEKA--The assassinated Italian Christian Democratic Party President Aldo Moro was an outstanding politican whose realism contributed to the formation of a big parliamentary majority of anti-fascist forces, including the communists, RUDE PRAVO writes here today.

It is evident that only extreme rightist forces, which have been opposed to realistic policy and which tried already in the past to interfere with Italy's internal policy without any scruples, could be interested in removing a politician of Moro's stature.

It is also clear that the present government, supported by all democratic forces, including the communists, is to the liking of neither the Italian reactionaries in parliament nor those who assume various pseudo-revolutionary names and who apply criminal methods.

The democratic forces could now see for themselves that the "Red Brigades" are serious about using criminal methods. This is why the current protest demonstrations and strikes in protection of democracy in Italy are fully supported by democratic forces throughout the world.

These actions must be accompanied by firm political will of both parliament and the government, the paper adds.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PRESS IN SLOVAKIA--Readers in Slovakia subscribe to a total of 470,000 copies of Soviet papers and magazines, which is the highest figure to date. Counting the weekly review of topical events, they purchase on a regular basis some 500,000 copies of Soviet periodicals. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 78 p 8 AU]

NEW CHIEF EDITOR--The new chief editor of the MLADA FRONTA publishing house, Vaclav Falada, yesterday was introduced to his position by Jan Prochazka, Socialist Youth Union Central Committee secretary and Presidium member. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 May 78 p 2 AU]

BERLIN REPORTS GROMYKO TO ARRIVE IN GDR 11 MAY

LD101818 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, will arrive in the GDR tomorrow on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HOFFMANN VISIT TO ANGOLA

Military Talks in Luanda

AU101803Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 78 p 1 AU

[ADN dispatch from Luanda: "Luanda: Talks Between the GDR and Angola: Meeting Between the GDR Military Delegation and the Defense Minister of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Angola."]

[Text] The GDR military delegation headed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, currently visiting the People's Republic of Angola began its official talks in Luanda on Monday. The Angolan delegation is led by Maj Henrique Teles Carreira, member of the Politburo of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee and minister of defense. In the morning the GDR delegation paid tribute to the memory of the Angolan and internationalist heroes who fell in the armed national liberation struggle and in defending the young people's republic against the imperialist-racist aggression. Army General Hoffmann placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Luanda Talks End

LD102334Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2135 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--The GDR military delegation under Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, ended its official talks in Luanda on Wednesday. The delegation returned from a trip to the southern and central provinces of Huila, Mocamedes and Huambo. The highlight of its trip was the visit to the provincial capital of Huambo. Commander Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and provincial commissioner of Huambo, welcomed General Hoffmann in what was once the citadel of the pro-imperialist terrorist organization UNITA. The commander, who led the MPLA delegation to the Ninth SED Congress, paid tribute to the internationalist solidarity of the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community with the Angolan people's national liberation struggle and the country's national reconstruction.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON STOCKWELL BOOK

LD102320Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] Another secret service scandal is reported from the United States. A few days ago the head of the CIA operations during the Angola war, John Stockwell, published a book (?written in secrecy) under the title: In Search of Enemies. In it, he reports on U.S. secret service activities in Africa and gives details about such operations. In a CBS television broadcast, Stockwell, who served in the CIA 12 years, replied to questions from an interviewer. Our correspondent in Washington Horst Kaeubler reports.

Stockwell was an ideal CIA agent. He grew up in what today is Zaire, went to school in the United States and received his military training in the Marine Corps, a U.S. elite unit, joined the CIA in 1967, gathered experience in secret service work in Vietnam, and was next entrusted at the CIA headquarters at Langley on the outskirts of Washington, with the conduct of the covert war in Angola. Now, some months later, allegedly disgusted by his experiences there, he tells his story. [passage indistinct]

It was a dishonest game that was being played, he said. They all lied. They deceived U.S. public opinion, they manipulated Congress, the highest U.S. parliamentary body, they told an untruth about what the CIA was doing in Angola. The CIA insisted on putting counterrevolutionary groups into power. But the committee of 40, the highest body which decides U.S. policy, did not want to run the risk of a covert U.S. war in Angola. The reasons were obvious. The United States had just been forced to withdraw ingloriously from Vietnam as a defeated power. But what the CIA man Stockwell is now putting on record contains highly dangerous matters for the secret service organization. [passage indistinct]

The CIA had military instructors and advisers in the interior of Angola, Stockwell declared. They advised the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FLNA] and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], that is the counterrevolutionary groups, on the conduct of the war. They also instructed them in the handling of weapons with which they were supplied. They helped to build up communication links and finally they supervised operations and the military supply of weapons which were flown by heavy transport planes from Texas via South Carolina, to neighboring Ziare. When Senator Clark wanted to gain an authentic picture of events in Angola, CIA high officials saw to it that the member of the Senate committee for African affairs did not get to know anything about the CIA's activities. This was at the stage when the CIA had its own fleet of planes in Angola. [passage indistinct]

Yes it is true, they had their own air fleet though the number was limited. They were stolen airplanes. With these machines they took most of the U.S. weapons to the parts of Angola where fighting was going on. (?As a reward) a pilot who stole such an aircraft for us received $30,000.

An extremely delicate chapter is the secret military cooperation between the CIA and the secret service of the South African racists [BOSS]. Henry Kissinger sharply rejected assumptions of this in Congress on several occasions. Similarly, Willian Colby, then chief of the U.S. secret service, declared that the U.S. did not cooperate with South Africa. But what are the facts in the light of the disclosures of the CIA man Stockwell? [passage indistinct]

What Colby says is wrong, Stockwell declares. Of course there was cooperation between the CIA people and BOSS. Not only that; there were also permanent contacts between paramilitary CIA people and South African military representatives in Angola itself, which South Africa had invaded with its troops. To this day, the CIA top leaders deny that they had anything to do with the hiring of mercenaries either at that time in Angola or today in Rhodesia. But what does Stockwell, the CIA head of the Angola operation, have to say?

We most certainly did hire mercenaries, he declares. The CIA had a program for hiring French mercenaries. It cost us $500,000 to hire 20 French mercenaries as advisers in Angola. They fought with us for 1 month then they left us in the lurch and the money we had paid them was down the drain. Stockwell's disclosures, which cover 285 pages, also bring to light facts concerning CIA activities at other focal points in Africa. For instance, the CIA man puts on record that the CIA team stationed in Accra in 1966 advised the Langley center to overthrow Dr Nkrumah, the Ghanaian head of state.

Although the CIA headquarters advised caution, the secret service people in Accra were instructed to establish close contact with counterrevolutionary army officers. Stockwell even revealed that the CIA team stationed in Accra had been given an assurance by the center that it should encourage a coup. The extent to which the CIA was involved is shown, according to Stockwell's evidence, by the fact that the putschists supplied the CIA with highly confidential documents of the Nkrumah (?era). Stockwell, the man who knows what is going on inside the CIA, described not merely a shocking episode of U.S. African policy of only a few years ago. His disclosures, for which he may be tried, once again heavily incriminate the U.S. secret service organization with consequences which cannot yet be foreseen.

STOPH ADDRESSES ARTS ACADEMY MEETING IN BERLIN

LD102159Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1954 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the GDR Government attribute great social importance to culture and the arts. This was stated by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at a Berlin reception on Wednesday on the occasion of the plenary meeting of the GDR's Academy of Arts. He said: "Friendly links between workers, cooperative peasants, and other working people, with artists and a close relationship of trust between artists and our worker-peasant regime have become an integral part of daily life. The Academy of Arts has taken a leading part in this development." The academy has made great efforts to promote artists' understanding of the ideological-theoretical content of SED congress decisions and to help realize them. The academy's international standing had been enhanced by its activities and the appearance of its members in foreign countries.

AXEN, GOETTING EXPRESS CONDOLENCES ON MORO'S DEATH

LD101740Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Gerald Goetting, CDU chairman and deputy chairman of the Council of State, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier on Wednesday paid a condolence call to the Italian Embassy on the tragic death of Prof Aldo Moro, a former prime minister of the Italian Republic and president of the Christian Democratic Party. They expressed the deeply felt condolences of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, government and GDR people and signed the condolence book.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES FORCES BEHIND MORO KILLING

LD102339Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Werner Haendler commentary]

[Text] In Italy the flags are flying at half-mast. Yesterday afternoon, a few hours after the cold-blooded murder of Aldo Moro had become known, and again this morning millions of working people from the Alps to Sicily followed the call of the trade unions for a general strike with impressive unity to express their outrage and revulsion at this infamous crime and at the same time--and this is the crucial point of the message of the thousands of the posters carried in the demonstrations in Milan and Turin, in Bologna, Florence and Naples--demand vigorous and, at long last, effective measures against the unending chain of terrorist attacks which reached a climax with the kidnaping, the martydom and finally the bloody murder of the president of the Christian Democrats. There were no lessons in the schools. Instead, the wicked crime was discussed in the classrooms.

The Italian workers who in Milan today unfurled the watchword, "The Red Brigades are fascist," fully subscribe to President Leone's warning that the crime against Aldo Moro is part of an attack on the Italian Republic. It was no accident that the president of the Christian Democratic party, who for many years held the post of prime minister, was chosen as a victim by the political gangster organization, of which more will be said later, by these Red Brigades. As the most influential figure within his party, Moro had demanded that the real constellation of forces in Italy should be respected, and had worked persistently for a policy of cooperation with the other major political force, with the Italian Communist Party, [PCI]. It was therefore no accident that the attack on him and the murder of the five men accompanying him took place on 16 March when Moro was on his way to parliament. This was the day when the new Andreotti government was to assume office. At the end of complicated negotiations about the government program between the Christian Democrats and communists, this was the first government for 30 years which was to have the parliamentary support of the PCI. The terrorist attack was, therefore, aimed not only at Moro personally, but mainly at the policy of cooperation with the communists.

It is part of the insidious methods of the fanatically anticommunist gang of killers to use especially revolutionary sounding labels in order to confuse the public and to camouflage their actions, which serve the interests only of the most reactionary forces. This is a tactic, it will be remembered, which has also been used by similar groups in the Federal Republic. As can be seen from the Italian press, the alleged chief of the so-called Red Brigades, Renato Curcio, now being tried by a Turin court, was until a few years ago a prominent member of the neofascist terrorist organisation Ordine Nero--Black Order--which as several trials have established has excellent connections with the secret service and reactionary army circles. Needless to say, the many attacks which these gangs systematically planned in order to undermine the constitutional order and reestablish a dictatorship, can be carried out much more easily behind a pseudorevolutionary mask. At the same time it offers an opportunity of concocting an anticommunist brew, of staging a campaign, in which incidentally Deutschlandfunk this morning joined with a commentary in a futile attempt to place the Red Brigades at least in the ideological vincinity of the communists.

In reality terrorism is, as today's L'HUMANITE says, part of the arsenal of capitalism in its eclipse. In reality the people behind these gangsters are, as the well-known Christian journalist Raniero la Valle--who stood as a OCI candidate 2 years ago--said, calculating engineers of power. As the PCI Central Committee member Emanuele Macaluso declared, influential Italian and foreign forces are at work in the background, who hold positions of considerable power and can move people and things in the service of their destructive plans. This, moreover, is the only explanation of the fact that at the end of 2 months, the Italian authorities have not discovered a single clue concerning the terrorist organization.

Even so, it is already clear that the maneuver to instigate by means of the attack on Aldo Moro a piece of anticommunist knavery on the model of the Reichstag fire has failed. It has isolated not the communists but the profascist terrorist organizations. Moreover, the moving demonstrations of millions of people throughout Italy today underscore that the working people understand the appeals of the democratic forces and, last but not least, the appeal of the PCI to defend the republic and its institutions. They are ready to act accordingly.

COMMENTATOR NOTES NATO'S MEDITERRANEAN PROBLEMS

LD082237Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Hermann Burkhardt commentary]

[Text] U.S. and European papers continue to talk of NATO's sick southern flank. Indeed, the Atlantic military alliance continues to meet serious problems in this part of the world. Hermann Burkhardt comments:

NATO's strength is at present being exercised in the vicinity of Gibraltar, the strategically important entrance into the Mediterranean. The sea and air exercises "Open Gate" are being carried out with the participation of units from the United States, Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal. The supreme command of the Western military alliance is obviously trying to refute the voices coming from within its own camp which repeatedly speak dramatically about the tragedy of the collapse of the Atlantic cornerstones.

The process of erosion has become especially noticeable during the past few years on the southern flank. Although recently NATO's expectations about Portugal have grown, thanks to the policies pursued by the Soares governments, mistrust has remained toward the country in which the revolution under the sign of the red carnation liquidated the fascist regime within 24 hours. Attempts to include Spain in the pact appear to be a doubtful endeavor, because both socialists and communists are openly against this development. All efforts to regain France for NATO's military organization have so far failed to meet with any success. In Italy, slowly but surely political changes have taken place, which since the sixties have forced U.S. ambassadors to interfere in the internal affairs of the Apennine Peninsula, in order to halt the relentless losses suffered by the Christian Democrats and the growing influence of the communists, in the interests of the imperialist global strategy. More people are now seeing the kidnaping of Christian Democrat politician Aldo Moro as political blackmail to install in Italy a strong man who would safeguard the military bases of the United States and NATO. In spite of this, the influence of the forces of progress in this important country in the center of the Mediterranean remains unbroken and continues to grow.

The shift in the balance of power is also reflected in the eastern Mediterranean. In spite of several diplomatic attempts, no solution to the Cyprus problem is in sight. Greece remains removed from the military integration, and in the parliamentary elections the pact's opponents registered a considerable increase in their votes.

Washington tried especially hard in Turkey, and its disillusionment was stronger when it was announced on 25 April that Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet general staff, would pay an official visit to Ankara. The Ecevit government announced at the same time that the new trade agreement with the Soviet Union envisages a 40 percent increase in trade compared with 1977. This does not mean Turkey is leaving NATO, as Ecevit stressed himself, but it shows clearly the disappointment, as formulated in Ankara, with NATO's impotence and the striving for a political orientation in the direction of neutrality.

Decisive for NATO's loss of influence is, in the final analysis, the fact that the imperialist states pursue a policy which continues to go more and more against the interests of the partner states in the Mediterranean.

HEAD OF GDR LAW OF THE SEA DELEGATION INTERVIEWED

AU101430Y East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue No 18-1978 p 6 AU

["Interview with Ewald Moldt, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the GDR delegation to the second UN law of the sea conference: Law of the Sea Conference Concentrates on Main Outstanding Questions"]

[Text] HORIZONT: The seventh session of the UN law of the sea conference is now being held here in Geneva. How do you assess the state of the conference so far?

Ewald Moldt: A few days ago the conference president expressed the view of the vast majority of states when he declared that one might proceed from the fact that 90 percent of the provisions of a convention have been completed. We share in this view. Generally recognized stipulations are now indeed available for decisive spheres of a future convention. [paragraph continues]

This involves, for example, such important questions--which were not at all easy to solve--as the extent and the legal status of territorial waters, the unhindered passage for all ships through straits that link parts of the open sea, the freedom of navigation and overflight as well as other freedoms in the use of the open sea by all states. Part and parcel of this are also the rights and duties of states concerning scientific oceanic research and the protection of the maritime environment.

HORIZONT: On what questions are further negotiations necessary?

Ewald Moldt: A few days ago agreement was reached at the conference to the effect that the further negotiations must concentrate on seven outstanding key issues which must be solved before the new law of the sea convention can be completed. These are: The access of states to the mineral raw materials on the seabed beyond the continental shelf, the definition of the external border of the continental shelf and questions related to fixing the limits of sea areas between neighboring and opposite states. This involves above all: The right of access to the living resources of the economic zones of coastal states of inland and geographically disadvantaged states. This right of fishery is of essential importance for the GDR and for other states. As is well known the GDR possesses only minor fish resources in the vicinity of its coast. Therefore, it has for a long time engaged in long distance fishing in sea areas close to the coast in the Northern Hemisphere. What is involved therefore is a legal guarantee of access by our long distance fishing fleet to the economic zones of the developed states which have been our traditional fishing areas. The preservation of these traditional fishing rights is a key issue for both the GDR and a number of other states situated in a similar geographically disadvantaged position.

HORIZONT: What are the current chances for an early solution of the outstanding questions:

Ewald Moldt: As is well known, the UN law of the sea conference has been working on the achievement of a universal convention since 1973--a convention under which the rights and duties of all states in the oceans would be comprehensively regulated. The negotiations of the past sessions have produced positive results concerning important questions. Negotiating groups have now been formed in which the main outstanding questions are being discussed. Thus the prerequisites exist for achieving more substantial progress.

It should be undoubtedly clear for all the participants that a new law of the sea convention can only then become effective in practice if it is acceptable to all states, that is if it takes their fundamental interests into consideration. Jointly with the other states of the socialist community and in coordination with the developing countries, the GDR will see to it that this basic requirement is considered.

PARAMILITARY SOCIETY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA

AU071706Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "GST Delegation Visited Syrian Arab Republic"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Executive of the Society for Sports and Technology [GST] led by its chairman, Lt Gen Guenther Teller, visited the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The GST delegation's visit was marked by the relations between the GDR and Syria which are determined by friendship, cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity. Experience in the field of work of paramilitary policy and sports were exchanged with leading representatives of the corresponding partner institutions. The GST delegation had an opportunity to study forms of paramilitary training of the Syrian youth and of its activity to strengthen the country's defense potential.

BISZKU, OTHERS ATTEND CSSR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD091937Y Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of his country's liberation, Vaclav Moravec, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Budapest, gave a reception Tuesday at the embassy. The reception was attended by Bela Biszku, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Sandor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, Vice-President of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pal Simon, heavy industry minister, Ferenc Trethon, labour minister, and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, as well as many other leading personalities of Hungary's political, economic, cultural and social life. Also present were heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest.

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLY HELD IN ZAHONY

AU101530Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 May 78 p 7 AU

[Unattributed report: "Friendship Mass Rally on the Occasion of Victory Day in Zahony"]

[Text] A Hungarian-Soviet mass friendship rally was held in Zahony on Saturday on the occasion of Victory Day. At the mass rally staged in the square in front of the Hungarian State Railways station, Mrs Emil Gulyas, secretary of the Szabolcs County PPF Committee, and Ivan Skiba, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party's Transcarpathian Oblast regional committee, made speeches. Afterwards, a gold plaque of the Hungarian-Soviet friendship society was awarded to the Ukrainian Communist Party's Transcarpathian Oblast regional committee. The plaque was presented by Maria Nagy to Ivan Skiba. Representatives of the party, state and social organs, armed services, enterprises, institutions and the Soviet delegation laid wreaths at the heroes memorial. Then amateur Hungarian and Soviet artistic ensembles gave a joint program.

CONDOLENCES SENT ON DEATH OF ROMANIAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD110850Y Budapest MTI in English 0619 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has sent a message of condolence to the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania over the demise of Istvan Peterfi, vice-president of the Romanian State Council.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR RECEIVE OUTGOING JAPANESE ENVOY

LD051844Y Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI)--Pal Losoncz, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a farewell visit from Saiki Senkuro, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Hungary, before he left Budapest for good.

BRIEFS

WEATHER AFFECTS ON AGRICULTURE--The rainy, unusually cool weather of the recent past both benefitted and harmed agriculture. There was so little precipitation during the winter that in some regions there was a 40-100 mm shortage of moisture in the soil. The rain accelerated the development of winter grains and early spring crops. At the same time, it was necessary to discontinue sowing of corn, sunflower, rice and soya in nearly all parts of the country.

This delay can be overcome, because the machine capacity will make it possible to finish this work in 10-14 work days. The cool weather destroyed some of the young plants which had been set out. This will result in no shortage because new plants are being set out everywhere. Early April freezes caused greater or lesser damage to fruit orchards, chiefly in Bacs-Kiskun, Csongrad and Pest counties. It was here that trees were in fullest bloom. In the apricot orchards 30-40 percent of the blossoms were damaged, in the peach orchards, 20-30 percent. As yet it is impossible to estimate crop damage from this. If the weather turns warmer, the trees may be able to overcome the frost damage. [Text] [Budapest HETFOI HIREK in Hungarian 24 Apr 78 p 1 WA]

SCALING OFFICE CHAIRMAN'S REPLACEMENT--While recognizing his merits, the Council of Ministers--because of another important assignment--has relieved Dr Istvan Kiss, chairman of the National Scaling Office, of this position. At the same time, it has appointed Sandor Gor Nagy chairman of the office. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 May 78 p 8 AU]

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION OFFICIAL--Budapest, May 4 (MTI)--J.T. Chestnoi, deputy secretary general of the UN European Economic Commission, arrived in Budapest on Thursday at the invitation of Janos Szita, head of the Secretariat for International Economic Relations of the Hungarian Government. During his stay in Budapest he is to carry on talks about the cooperation between Hungary and the European Economic Commission. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 5 May 78 LD]

NEWS AGREEMENT WITH GHANA--Budapest, May 5, MTI--At the invitation of the general director of the Hungarian news agency, K.B. Brown, the general director of the Ghanaian news agency, was staying in Hungary between May 1 and 5. He carried on talks with MTI's leaders on issues concerning both news agencies. He was received by Undersecretary Peter Varkonyi, president of the Council of Ministers Office for Information, and by Vencel Hazi, deputy minister for foreign affairs, as well as by Andras Kiraly, general secretary of the Federation of Hungarian Journalists. In the course of the visit a cooperation agreement between the two news agencies was signed. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 5 May 78 LD]

HUNGARIAN-UK TALKS--Budapest, May 6 MTI--British Deputy Minister of Transport Peter E. Lazarus paid an official visit to Budapest between May 3 and 4. During his stay he carried on negotiations with Laszlo Foldvari, deputy minister of Transport and Posts, with Andor Giltner, vice-chairman of the capital's council, and with Zoltan Szucs, general manager of the Hungarian State Railways, on bilateral issues of transport, on cooperation possibilities in the fields of transportation, road building and maintenance. He also visited several transport facilities including the Budapest subway and the south railway station. The British deputy minister was received by Arpad Pullai, Hungarian minister of transport and posts. Peter E. Lazarus left Budapest on Saturday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 6 May 78 LD]

YOUTH LEADER TO IRAQ--Budapest, May 6 MTI--Gyorgy Nador, secretary of the Hungarian State Youth Committee, has left for Baghdad to meet an invitation by Karim Mahmud al-Mulla, Iraqi youth minister, and carry on talks concerning cooperation between the two countries' state youth organs. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 6 May 78 LD]

DELEGATION TO IRAQ--Budapest, May 6 MTI--Headed by Under Secretary of State Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the National Office for Materials and Prices, a delegation left Saturday for Iraq to meet the invitation of Home Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali. The parties are to discuss price policy issues. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 6 May 78 LD]

GIEREK RECEIVES GRLICKOV; YUGOSLAV VISIT POSTPONED

LD101948Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Today, Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Aleksander Grlickov, an envoy of President Josip Broz Tito, and secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who conveyed President Tito's greetings and a personal message from him.

The meeting was attended by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and party Central Committee secretary; Jerzy Waszczuk, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Chancery of the Central Committee Secretariat; and Lucjan Piatkowski, member of the party Central Control Commission and deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Department. The Yugoslav side was represented by Bora Milosevic, deputy head of the LCY Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and Mihailo Svabic, Yugoslav ambassador to Poland.

During a cordial conversation the further development of Polish-Yugoslav relations and cooperation as well as some topical issues of international relations and of the worker movement were discussed. At the same time it was agreed that the official, friendly visit by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to Yugoslavia, which should have taken place in the first half of May, would be postponed for a short time. The new date of the visit will be determined shortly.

During the talks, both sides positively assessed the comprehensive development of friendly relations between Poland and Yugoslavia. The importance of the meetings between Edward Gierek and Josip Broz Tito for the development of cooperation and relations between the two countries was emphasized.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES AUSTRIA'S ANDROSCH

LD102010Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Dr Hannes Androsch, vice chancellor of Austria, who is staying in Poland on a visit. During the meeting the problems connected with further development of Polish-Austrian economic, scientific and technological cooperation were discussed.

Loan Request Reported

AU101856Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 May 78 p 9 AU

[Summary] While the official reason for Finance Minister Androsch's current visit to Poland--9-12 May--is a hunting excursion at the invitation of Premier Jaroszewicz, it will actually primarily serve to discuss Poland's wish for a 2 billion schilling Austrian loan to bolster the Polish balance of payments, a loan that is obviously not to be tied to the purchase of Austrian goods, as well as talks on bilateral trade questions and Polish electric power deliveries. Androsch's delegation includes top managers of leading Austrian companies and of banks doing business with Poland, as well as one representative each of the Federal Chamber of Commerce and the Austrian Chamber of Labor. In the past, Austria granted Poland loans for the purchase of Austrian goods totalling 26 billion schillings, of which 20 billion schillings have been utilized so far.

Since Poland, in view of its high foreign debt, has reduced its imports from the West, Austrian exports declined for the first time last year and are expected to decline further this year. At the same time, Polish investments have been curbed which also affects some Austrian projects, such as atruck plant to be constructed by the Steyr Company, which will be delayed.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER TO ARRIVE ON 17 MAY

LD101854Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Republic of Finland, will arrive in Poland on a working visit on May 17.

POLISH-ALGERIAN COMMITTEE MEETS, TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU101500Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 May 78 p 8 AU

[Pap report: "Polish-Algerian Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The second session of the Polish-Algerian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Warsaw 2-5 May. The session discussed Polish-Algerian trade and economic, scientific, technical, housing and construction cooperation.

The session noted with satisfaction that mutual trade had considerably increased in the past few years but stressed the need for further increasing and diversifying it. Among other things, Algerian exports should be diversified. Emphasizing the positive impact of long-term contracts on the volume and stability of the trade between the countries, the session decided to extend the practice of concluding such contracts.

Problems of scientific and technical cooperation were an important subject of the committee's debates.

At the end of the session the sides signed a long-term trade agreement for up to 31 December 1980. The agreement, which was initialled last year and which does not involve hard currencies, creates favorable conditions for intensifying Polish-Algerian trade exchanges and economic cooperation.

JAROSZEWICZ SPEAKS AT ZGORZELEC VICTORY FUNCTION

AU102000Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 May 78 p 4 AU

[Speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at 6 May victory function in Zgorzelec]

[Excerpts] Comrades and citizens, we have scored great achievements in the 34 years of People's Poland. We speak of them with pride because they are our joint achievements. Poland has joined the leading industrialized states of the world. Our state's authority and prestige are increasing. We are valued by the world as a partner.

The achievements of our economy and social life, which have increased with particular speed in the seventies when Comrade Edward Gierek took over the party, are unprecedented. Our temporary difficulties, even though they are troublesome to our people in some respects, cannot detract from these achievements. We are successfully overcoming these difficulties and we all know that only our own effective and disciplined work can bring about the prosperity of our people and the country's further favorable development.

The political reasons of our people and st te [as published], reaffirmed by the experience of the war years and by the postwar development of the international situation enjoin us to guard Poland's security as the apple of our eye. This is the basic condition for building our people's socialist prosperity. We are fulfilling this condition by strengthening the country's defense, whose foundation is our developing economy, technology and the people's moral-political unity and whose important element is the disciplined, well trained and well equipped Polish People's Armed Forces.

The raison d'etat, the well-being and prosperity of the people also make it imperative for us to consolidate the international guarantees of our security. The basic factor of these guarantees represented by the unshakable alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of our policy. We are strengthening this alliance and friendship and developing them all the time. We are tightening our fraternal ties with the GDR, which together with us expressed the wish in this very place, in Zgorzelec, to make the Odra-Nysa line a border of peace, friendship and Polish-German cooperation. Fraternal friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation link us with the people of the CSSR and with the peoples of other socialist countries.

The states of the socialist community, in which Poland is a strong element, are now the main bulwark of international security and peace. This is why we regard developing cooperation within CEMA and strengthening the coalition defense system as the most important national and internationalist duty. In this way we are fulfilling the behest of those who fought for People's Poland, built its foundations in heavy toil and effectively served our people and the cause of social progress, detente and peace.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU102117Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] A working meeting took place at the party Central Committee today presided over by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting was attended by the first secretaries of the county party committees, ministers and other leaders from state central bodies. On this occasion, the participants examined the activity and work methods of the county party committees, of certain economic bodies in connection with the manner in which they fulfill their tasks under the state plan for the current year and in connection with how they prepare next year's plan and implement the recent Central Committee decisions on introducing the new economic system of self-management [autogestiune] of enterprises and workers' self-administration [autoconducere]. During the meeting, the participants stressed the important achievements in fulfilling the plan provisions for the current year, the activity carried out to prepare for future industrial production, and the successes recorded by the working people in continuously developing and modernizing our national economy.

At the same time, the meeting stressed certain problems that must be resolved urgently with a view to the proper evolution of the production process. A number of proposals were made to improve material-technical supply in enterprises and to improve planning, to increase the role of certain economic bodies in insuring the smooth development of the entire national economy.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. He mentioned a number of essential tasks incumbent upon the county party bodies and upon the central economic leadership forums, upon enterprises and all working people. The party secretary general stressed the measures that must be adopted to insure better material-technical supply and the material basis in conformity with the consumption norms established by law, so as to commendably fulfill the plan in all enterprises.

At the same time, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu dealt with the question of standardization of various materials and industrial sub-assemblies and recommended that firm measures be taken to substantially reduce their diversity in order to simplify activity in enterprises and cooperation among production units. He also recommended that greater discipline should be observed in honoring existing draft plans for installations produced by light industry, by our industry, by making certain technological modifications only in such cases where they are absolutely necessary and only on the basis of achieving reduced material consumption and increased economic efficiency.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu set a number of tasks regarding the activity to fulfill this year's investment plan and the preparation of investments for next year's plan and regarding both insuring the necessary documentation and the labor force; especially the qualified labor force for assembly work. The party secretary general also dealt with how machine tools are being used in our industry and recommended measures for more intensively utilizing all capacities available in our national economy and drew attention to the need to intensify efforts aimed at allowing enterprises to equip themselves with machines and installations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the important tasks incumbent upon ministries, enterprises and county party committees in the activity linked with introducing the new economic system established by the party Central Committee. The party secretary general drew attention to the fact that what is essential in introducing a new system is increasing the responsibility of each enterprise that has its own plan and budget of incomes and expenditures and which--by taking into account its capacities and the requirements of the uniform national plan--must strengthen order and discipline in organizing and developing all production processes.

Of great importance is keeping strict records of all factors that contribute to the proper development of the production process, especially a strict record of the labor force and of materials and raw materials, both from a physical and financial point of view. The party secretary general stressed that the introduction of the index of net production must be the result of improving the entire production process and the leadership of our national economy.

In connection with all these important questions, he stressed the duty incumbent upon the county party committees which must supervise with determination so that the regional plan, each plant's plan, is completely fulfilled; they must see to the solution of all problems raised by production and aid in the responsibilities of ministries and central economic bodies and those of the Council of Ministers.

The participants in the working meeting at the Central Committee pledged to act in a spirit of communist exactingness, with energy and perseverance to achieve these important targets and to fulfill the tasks set by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

MEXICAN NEWSMAN INTERVIEWS CEAUSESCU ON 6 MAY

AU101045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 10 May 78 AU

["Interview Granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Journalist Raziel Garcia Arroyo of newspaper EL NACIONAL"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/5/1978--As already reported, the Romanian head of state received on May 6 the special envoy of the Mexican newspaper [to] whom he granted an interview.

Answering a question about the Romanian people's history, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out:

The formation and development of the Romanian people are the outcome of a long historical, social, process that started thousands of years ago and traversed various stages--social and historical--till its constitution as individual entity and then as self-dependent nation. The process of formation of the Romanian people as entity grew more marked in the 13th-14th centuries, and that of formation of the Romanian nation--in the 19th century. I must say that for almost 400 years the Romanian people waged hard struggle against foreign domination, for the formation of a single national state. This led to the winning of full national independence in 1877--following the independence war--and to the conclusion of the process of building national unity, in 1918, as a result of the people's free will to unite in a single national state.

It is true that the achievement of the unity of the Romanian state was possible also due of the changes come about in international life after the First World War. I mean the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on the one hand, and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, on the other hand, which led to the formation of new independent national states in central and southeast Europe, inclusive of the building of Romania's national unity.

The achievement of unity in 1918 should be viewed in the context of the whole development of the Romanian people, whose history--as I have said before--covers thousands of years. In 1980 we will celebrate 2050 years since the foundation of the first centralized Dacian state. But the Geto-Dacian population--a part of the great kin of Thracians--had an advanced organization long before, which was demonstrated in fact also during the wars against the Persians led by Darius, and against the Macedonians. The might and development then of the population in these parts were proved under those circumstances.

Naturally, an important part was played by the contacts with the ancient Greek civilization and with the Ottoman Empire. After Dacia was turned into a Roman province, a long process started of merger of the two civilizations. A new people, the Romanian people of today came into being preserving what Dacians had best and taking over from Romans what they had best.

We appreciate that the historical period I have referred to, with all its positive and negative facets, had an important role in the affirmation of our people as an individual national entity. In spite of the migrations that covered a long enough period, the Romanian people preserved its being and specific, asserting itself through the might and superiority of its way of living and thinking.

The very fact that the Romanian principalities managed along hundreds of years to preserve, by heavy fights, their autonomy vis-a-vis the Ottoman Empire, demonstrates the Romanian people's will of freedom and its might. Its staunchness and boldness allowed it to play an important role in the general fight against the Ottoman Empire, against foreign domination, being a powerful support also to other peoples in this part of the world.

The 1848 revolution accounted for a powerful affirmation of the will of union of the three Romanian principalities. Delayed by the intervention of the foreign empires, the union was achieved ten years later, in 1859 leading to the formation of the Romanian national state, which in fact opened up the path to Romania's modern development. This was the primordial factor of all subsequent transformations, inclusive of the building in 1918 of the unitary national state.

We consider that all these events should be kept alive in the memory and conscience of the people, of the youth, since they are landmarks in the historical process of formation and development of our nation. It is only by furthering the old traditions of fight, the efforts for the development of science and culture, that our people will be able to attain its aspiration after living in a superior socialist society, after building its life freely, as it wishes to.

The president referred to the current stage of Romania's development, to the Romanian outlook on economic and social planning.

He recalled that Romanian industry produces today over 35 times more than in 1938--the year with the biggest output prior to the war. Likewise, agriculture has powerfully developed, its output being almost thrice that of the same year. The national income has risen over 12 times and the working people's incomes have strongly risen on this basis. The working people's real incomes, for instance, will rise by 32 percent under this five-year plan. President Ceausescu gave also other figures: from 280 thousand tons of steel before the war, Romania produces this year over 12 million tons and in 1980--that is in two-and-a half years--she will turn out almost 17 million tons of steel. From an electric power generation of 1.5 thousand million kwh a year, we will reach over 60 thousand million kwh this year, and over 75 thousand million kwh in 1980.

He also emphasized the Romanian state's concern with ensuring the development of the productive forces all over the country, so as to provide conditions for raising the level of civilisation of the whole population.

For all this, the president specified, Romania is still an economically developing country showing that for the 1981-1985 five-year plan, Romania sets herself to overcome the stage of a developing country, attaining a national income of per capita 2,400-2,500 dollars. The president said: Naturally, this is not enough. This target is linked to the whole development of society which in many respects matches already now the level of many advanced countries.

I mean the per-capital output with a series of staples, but especially the people's living standard, the development of science, education, sanitary network, cadres' training for all domains of activity. I also mean the level attained in improving the governing of society, the organizational framework created for the participation in management of the whole people, for the continual development of socialist democracy, which ensure to the working people broadest rights and freedoms, possibilities to purposefully build their own destiny. Speaking of the question of overcoming the stage of a developing country, we mean not only the index of the national income, which is important, of course, but is not the only criterion telling of the development of a country.

The attainment of this target will be possible due first of all to the work of the Romanian people, the president concludes, and also to the broad international collaboration--with the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with the other states, irrespective of social system.

I think that practically all peoples have the perspective and possibility of overcoming the stage of a developing country. Naturally, some can do it sooner. For others, it will take a longer period. I think not only of economic matters, but of the whole social development.

The condition is that they concert their efforts and strengthen their solidarity in order to overcome the countless difficulties they encounter on this road.

Requested to outline Romania's stand on disarmament and her expectations from the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed inter alia: Romania speaks up for the implementation of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament primarily. We consider that arming, the huge expenditures it brings about--which have exceeded 400 thousand million dollars annually--creates big dangers to international peace and also bears negatively on the economic and social development of the states, the developed ones included. We set out from the need for halting the arms race, for gradually reducing the present stockpiles and the military effectives and, on this basis, for cutting down military expenditures. We intend to suggest the freezing of arming at the level of this year and the gradual cutting down of military expenditures by 10-15 percent till 1985. Part of the savings deriving from these measures could be used for the economic development and the rise in the living standard of each people. Another part of the savings could be allotted to helping the less developed countries with an annual income of about 500 dollars per inhabitant. We shall participate in the special session of the General Assembly, due in the first half of this year, with the wish to contribute to adopting specific measures in this respect. We wish that an adequate framework be created for approaching in the future, in an organized manner, all disarmament questions, with the participation of all states. In our opinion, disarmament cannot be implemented only by some states, no matter how powerful they are. All the states of the world should participate in this. Measures guaranteeing the implementation of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament above all, have to be taken. Likewise, each country must be assured that it will not be subject to the aggression of any other state. We hope that the session will mark at least a beginning in this respect.

The Romanian head of state then presented his views on the main objectives that ought to focus the states' attention and on the objectives and means of building a new international economic order.

It is known, he said, that underdevelopment is the outcome of the historical-social evolution in which an important role was played by the imperialist, colonialist policy of domination and oppression of other peoples, by inequitable economic relations. Hence, the first objective of a new international economic order is the liquidation of this anachronic state of affairs.

We have to ground interstate relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs, on the people's right to be masters of their own national riches and develop independently, in keeping with their will.

This also presupposes the promotion of the principles of equity and mutual advantage in economic relations and exchanges, a just ratio betwen the prices of raw materials and those of industrial products, the carrying out of a genuinely equitable international trade.

The engineering of a new international economic order also presupposes the broad access of the developing countries to up to date technologies, to the gains of advanced science and technique, in advantageous conditions.

To attain these objectives, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, I consider it necessary that first, the developing countries should lay greater stress on using their own forces. Certainly, it is also necessary for an understanding to be reached with the developed countries, which must give more substantial aid to the developing countries, to the less developed ones with priority. The advanced countries must find their relations with the developing countries on new principles.

I understand the new economic order, the president said, not as something opposing two groups of states but as a new form of collaboration between the developing countries and the developed countries which should ensure faster progress to the lagging countries and also world economic stability--hence, the further development of the advanced countries as well. In this way, each nation could enjoy fully and actually the gains of civilization. Obviously, we also include the socialist countries, according to their position, since there are developed socialist countries and developing socialist countries. The socialist countries can and must play, in my opinion, a more active role in building a new economic order.

Speaking about the role Romania attaches to the U.N. Nicolae Ceausescu said inter alia: Romania considers that the United Nations Organization has an important role in the development of international life. It provides an organized framework so that all peoples can participate in solving the complex problems of [the] present-day world. It is true that not all states participate as they should. There still are aspects in the activity of the United Nations Organization and of its bodies which should be improved to become more efficient and give each nation the possibility of playing a more active role in solving the problems. That is why, I consider that it is in the interest of all peoples to make improvements as regards the functioning of the United Nations Organization, the democratization of its activity with a view to enhancing its role in solving, by negotiations, the major international issues--inclusive of disarmament, of a new economic order--as also in settling various conflicts like, for instance, the Middle East conflict.

Defining Romania's position within contemporary international relations, Nicolae Ceausescu said: There are worrying states of affairs in international life. There still are tendencies towards a policy of interference in other states' affairs, of domination. That is why it is necessary to intensify the efforts of all states, of the progressive forces everywhere for promoting a new policy based on fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, renunciation of threat of use of force. Relying on these principles, Romania firmly acts for developing its relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system.

Romania considers that each people, each nation must be guaranteed the right to independently decide its development without any outside immixture. The assertion of these relations is a decisive factor of the general economic and social progress.

The exclusion of any interference or intervention under any for of a state in the affairs of another state is a sine-qua-non for the promotion of new relations, for an international policy of peace. We must do everything, the president stressed on conclusion, so that each people can live in safety, not fearing any longer of any interference in its internal affairs, can concentrate its efforts for economic and social development, for raising the living standard, collaborating, on an equal footing, with other states and nations. In Romania's opinion, as it is proved by life itself, by events, the observance of this principles is compulsory because without it one can speak neither of peace nor of development in general.

CEAUSESCU TO LEAVE FOR PEKING ON 15 MAY

LD102205Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2230 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--It was announced in Bucharest this evening that Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will soon pay an official visit to the PRC at the invitation of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP.

It has been learned from informed circles that President Ceausescu will, during this trip, also visit the DPRK, Vietnam and Laos. It has also been learned that the Romanian president will leave for Peking on 15 May.

PRESIDENT SEES SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU102228Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this afternoon received the delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party from Syria led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party's National Command, which is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

After an exchange of cordial greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, a talk took place during which the sides stressed with special satisfaction the positive evolution of Romanian-Syrian relations at a political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural level and expressed the desire to deepen and expand these relations. In this context, they stressed the decisive role of the Romanian-Syrian summit meetings, talks and understandings in raising relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples onto a higher level.

During the meeting, the two sides also stressed the sound cooperation between Romania and Syria at the international level. Both sides stressed the need to intensify actions by all progressive, democratic forces throughout the world in the struggle against the imperialist policy of domination and diktat and against colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination, for establishing a new international economic and political order and for democratizing interstate relations which will insure for all peoples free development on the road of progress and civilization.

During the exchange of views, special attention was paid to matters pertaining to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on this occasion too, reasserted Romania's position on peacefully resolving the Middle East conflict on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, resolving the Palestinian people's problems in conformity with their legitimate right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state; and on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

The head of the Syrian delegation expressed thanks and great words of appreciation on behalf of President Hafiz al-Asad for the untiring activity and the constant efforts made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu aimed at a just and lasting solution of the Middle East situation. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SPANISH CP OFFICIAL 10 MAY

AU102123Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Ramon Mendezona, member of the Executive Committee of the PCE Central Committee. The guest extended cordial and friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Dolores Ibarruri, PCE chairman, and Comrade Santiago Carrillo, PCE secretary general.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey comradely greetings to Comrade Dolores Ibarruri and Comrade Santiago Carrillo, as well as best wishes for success.

During the ensuing talks, the two sides discussed aspects of developing the sound relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties. The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

NEWS MEDIA CONDEMN ALDO MORO'S ASSASSINATION

AU101920Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 May 78 AU

["Aldo Moro's Assassination Arouses Profound Indignation in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 10/5/1978--The papers issued today in Romania, the Romanian radio and T.V. stations firmly condemn the criminal terrorist act whose victim was the noted Italian politician Aldo Moro.

All newspapers reproduce the telegram addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Giovanni Leone, as also that addressed to Luigi Longo and Enrico Berlinguer, chairman and general secretary of the ICP, respectively, expressing the Romanian people's indignation in connection with the assassination of the chairman of the National Council of the Christian-Democratic Party, [and] the solidarity with the Italian people in its fight for the salvation of constitutional order, for freedom, independence and progress.

The press evokes the prominent political personality of Aldo Moro, his contribution to the Christian-Democratic Party's overture to the left, to the conclusion of the agreement on the ICP entering the parliament majority. Aldo Moro, the press shows, was well known to Romania, as well [as] having been considered a friend to the Romanian people. He had fruitful contacts, as foreign minister or prime minister of several Italian cabinets, with prominent personalities of the Romanian state and made an appreciated contribution to the development of the friendly Romanian-Italian relations.

Expressing the feelings of deep sorow and indignation and revolt alike with which public opinion in Romania has learnt the sad news about Aldo Moro's assassination, SCINTEIA stresses: Condemning this odious crime, the Romanian people expresses its repulsion and profound disapproval of such practices that are absolutely alien and opposed to democratic activity.

History has corroborated, the daily emphasizes, that the practice of individual terrorism has not and cannot have anything in common with revolutionary struggle. That is precisely why the practice of attempts is categorically and firmly rejected by the advanced social forces in the fight for the renewal of society, for structural democratic changes.

Branding the vile action whose victim was Aldo Moro, public opinion in Romania expresses its conviction that the democratic forces will reinforce their unity of action, will develop the collaboration among them, for the defence and consolidation of the republican institutions, for lending a vigorous course on Italy's socio-economic development, for ensuring the deepening of the democratic evolutions, in conformity with the fundamental interests of the people, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

CUBAN CP CONGRATULATES RCP ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU101200Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee,

On behalf of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and of all our people, we want to convey to you warm greetings on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of your party, an event of momentous importance in the Romanian people's history.

On this occasion, we wish you success in fulfilling the tasks established for building the new society, and once again, express our hope that the fraternal cooperation between our parties and peoples will continuously develop.

[Signed] PCC Central Committee

AGERPRES REPORTS ON STEFAN PETERFI'S FUNERAL

AU102022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/5/1978--The funeral of Academician Stefan Peterfi, member of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, vice-chairman of the SUF National Council, chairman of the Magyar Nationality Working People's Council, vice-president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, devoted fighter for the unity and brotherhood of the entire people, for the victory of socialism and for Romania's progress, took place in Cluj-Napoca on May 10.

Thousands of Cluj citizens came to the university teacher's house to pay him their last homage. Wreaths were laid round the catafalque from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, from the CC of the RCP, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the SUF National Council, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Magyar Nationality Working People's Council, the Cluj County Committee of the RCP and the county People's Council, the Cluj-Napoca Municipal Committee of the RCP and of the municipal People's Council, the Babes-Bolyai University, and from the family.

The picture of the deceased was on a black panel. On cherry-coloured velvet cushions there were the high orders and medals of the Socialist Republic of Romania awarded to Stefan Peterfi for his merit, as also of some friendly countries conferred on him as a recognition of his contributions to strengthening the links of friendship and collaboration of Romania with other states of the world.

In the (?watch) at the catafalque were Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Iosif Uglar, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ciosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ioan Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Stefan Mocuta, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the of the C.C. the RCP, first secretary of the Cluj County Committee of the RCP, Vasile Vilcu, member of the State Council, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the RCP, Eugen Jebeleanu, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction, Academician Serban Titeica, vice-president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Participating in the mourning meeting were members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government; party and state activists, representatives of the party and state local bodies, of mass and public institutions and organizations; academicians, university teaching staff, scientific researchers, students, and working people in enterprises.

In his speech, Stefan Voitec recalled Stefan Peterfi's bright personality of advanced intellectual, of brilliant scientist and professor of an exceptional human value, of self-denying communist militant who dedicated his whole life to the unabated implementation of the home and foreign policy of the party and state, to the brotherhood and unity of all the country's sons, irrespective of nationality, to the triumph of the grand cause of socialism and communism in Romania.

Prominent activist of the Romanian Communist Party an of our state--the speaker said-Stefan Peterfi made an outstanding contribution to the building and consolidation of the new system, to the application of the party policy of building the socialist society. As vice-president of the State Council, and of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, he militated for the implementation of the home policy of our party and state, acted for the strengthening of Romania's links of friendship and collaboration with all states of the world, regardless of their social system, for the firm promotion internationally of the ideas and measures promoted by Romania as regards [to] the establishment of a new international economic and political order, for security and peace, for collaboration and cooperation among all the states of the world.

As chairman of the Magyar Nationality Working People's Council, he campaigned selflessly for the consistent translation into life of the Marxist-Leninist national policy of our party of fully equal rights of the working people of Magyar nationality to broadly assert themselves in all fields of activity, devoted his force to the steady consolidation of the brotherhood and solidarity of all working people in Romania, irrespective of nationality.

Speaking at the mourning meeting were also Professor Ionel Vlad, D Sc, rector of the Babes-Bolvai University of Cluj-Napoca, Academician Serban Titeica, Professor Dancsluy Andrei, chairman of the County Magyar Nationality People's Council, Academician Victor Preda, president of the Cluj branch of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, student Galamb Ladislau, who pointed to the high qualities of professor, scientist, devoted activist of the party, citizen and patriot, to the high moral traits of that who was Stefan Peterfi.

At the central cemetery of the city, the state anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the "Internationale" were played, after which the coffin was let down to the crypt.

TITO, OTHER OFFICIALS GREET CSSR NATIONAL DAY

Tito Message to Husak

AU1017555Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, CSSR president and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee:

"It is with special satisfaction that on the occasion of the CSSR national holiday I send to you, to the friendly peoples of Czechoslovakia and the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the Yugoslav people and of the LCY and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for prosperity and a happy future as well as for further successes in building the socialist society.

"On this occasion, too, I express my deep conviction that the traditional friendship and the successful cooperation between our two countries and our parties will be further strengthened both in our mutual interest and for the benefit of progress, socialism and peace in the world."

Minic Congratulates Chnoupek

AU1017547Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, has sent the following telegram to Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister for foreign affairs:

"On the occasion of the CSSR national holiday I send you with sincere satisfaction my cordial congratulations and best wishes for constant progress by the friendly peoples of Czechoslovakia and for the further successful development of cooperation between our two countries.

Djuranovic Congratulates Strougal

AU1017537Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal:

"It is with special satisfaction that on the occasion of the CSSR national holiday I send to you and to the government of Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for new achievements in the socialist construction of your country.

"I wish also on this occasion to express my conviction that the friendly cooperation between our countries will further continue to develop and deepen to the mutual benefit of our peoples."

GIEREK, BANGLADESH LEADER TO DELAY VISITS TO SFRY

Gierek-Grlickov Meeting

LD1017[illegible]Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the envoy of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, who handed him Comrade Tito's greetings and personal message.

During the meeting a cordial conversation was held on the further development of Yugoslav-Polish relations and cooperation as well as on some topical questions of international relations and of the workers movement.

At the same time, it was agreed that the official friendly visit by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek, to Yugoslavia, which was to have taken place in the middle of May this year, should be postponed for a short time. The new date of the visit will be determined very shortly.

Bangladesh Leader's Visit

LD101750Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 10, (TANJUG)--The visit to Yugoslavia of Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, which was to have taken place in the course of May, has been postponed in accordance with an agreement between the two countries. This was stated today at the regular press conference in the Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretariat.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT DJURANOVIC

LD101722Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0553 GMT 10 May 78 LD

["Veselin Djuranovic Interview"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--At the present juncture of the implementation of our country's agreed policy of socioeconomic development, our economic relations with foreign countries are undoubtedly a question on which our entire public focuses attention. Two basic reasons for this exist; the need for associated labor to become the protagonist of the transformation of the over-all sphere of social reproduction as soon as possible and the need for the present unfavorable situation in our country's trade and payments balance sheet to be overcome as soon as possible. These were the issues discussed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who had been asked to grant an interview by TANJUG editor Bero Vlaho.

The situation in which we now want to establish, on the one hand, self-management transformation of social relations in the sector of economic cooperation with foreign countries and, on the other hand, resolve the accumulated problems of our commodity exchange deficit with foreign countries, is very complex, said Premier Djuranovic. First and foremost, it is undeniable that foreign economic conditions for the implementation of our policy of economic relations with foreign countries and of joint foreign currency policy are not very favorable. Several points must be borne in mind in this regard.

First, it is quite certain that international economic developments are very complex and contradictory. The slowed-down rhythm of economic growth in the industrially-developed countries of the West last year, by all appearances, will continue this year, and, according to some forecasts, in the ensuing period as well. Furthermore, the instability in the area of currency trends on the world market is exceptionally great. Besides, many industrially-developed countries are facing a balance of payments deficit and are trying to find a way out by reducing imports and stepping up exports. These facts in themselves represent great difficulties on the plane of the implementation of the tasks and objectives which we set ourselves in 1978.

In these conditions the competition on the world market is exceptionally aggravated and this in many respects renders difficult the implementation of our exports policy. It must be added that the increase of economic protectionism in the world represents a special obstacle to the realization of our policy of economic relations with foreign countries.

Other elements which have an unfavorable impact on our trade and payments balance sheet and on the development of economic relations with foreign countries in general probably should be looked for on "the domestic scene" as well?

No doubt, as is known, we have opted for a high rate of growth during our medium term plan. This dynamic rate of growth reckons with a high level of imports and since these imports are not accompanied by a corresponding growth of exports it is obvious that we must come up against a high trade deficit and a high balance of payments deficit. This was eloquently confirmed last year. Understandably, as a developing country Yugoslavia is aiming at a more dynamic rate of economic growth. However, bearing in mind the situation last year and some tendencies at the beginning of this year it is clear that this rate of growth, given the present conditions and opportunities for our export, carries significant sources of economic instability. This is expressed, primarily, through the increased trade and balance of payments deficit coupled with the tendencies that, should these tendencies not be cut out, the question of the country's liquidity toward foreign countries could become acute in the foreseeable future.

Some data confirm this danger. What happens is that in our trade exchange with the industrially-developed countries of the West we are at the bottom end as regards the rate of covering our imports with our exports, the rate being 40 to 42 percent. However, in the case of some of these countries the situation is even more unfavorable. This particularly applies to the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy and, more recently, to the United States and especially Japan.

What are the tendencies in this respect at the beginning of this year?

During the past period this year the results in the area of foreign trade exchange are not satisfactory because exports are lower than had been envisioned.

During the period January-April this year goods to the total value of 30.67 billion dinars ($1.68 billion) were exported whereas goods valued at 56.21 billion dinars (3.08 billion) were imported. The value of exports is 1 percent down on the same period last year while the value of imports stayed at last year's level.

The trade deficit during the 4 months of this year is 1.6 percent up on the same period last year and about 9 percent up on the anticipated annual deficit evenly distributed on the basis of the number of days we have had so far this year.

The degree to which imports are covered by exports amounts to 54.5 percent (60 percent has been envisioned for the year as a whole), which means that for every dinar of the exported goods we imported goods to the value of 1.83 dinars.

In March and April this year the value of exports and imports was down on the same month of last year. Thus, in March exports were 14 percent down and imports 9 percent down compared with March 1977. The degree to which imports were covered by exports amounted to 59 percent.

In April exports were (?2) percent down and imports 12 percent down on April 1977. The degree to which imports were covered by exports amounted to 54.3 percent (42 percent in the case of the industrially-developed countries).

A remedy has to be sought no doubt in stepping up exports and reducing imports?

No doubt, to increase exports is the main problem for us. However, parallel with this, rationalization of imports must be the main problem too. Our deliberations must not go only along the line of stepping up exports, but along the line of rationalizing imports and being much more selective. No doubt it is unpopular today to discuss taking measures that would have a bearing upon rationalization of imports and on a selective imports policy. However, speaking plainly, it is easier to bear responsibility for that rather than for a violation of the agreed extent of deficit.

Critical analysis has shown that import orientation still dominates our thinking not only in the case of a great number of organizations of associated labor but also in the case of some sociopolitical factors which in one way or another are closely linked with the formation of the policy of economic relations with foreign countries and with the foreign trade regime. We must resolutey resist the conduct whereby goods are imported without the assumption of the obligation to provide a corresponding export cover, that is, we must resist the phenomenon that in a new situation, when we have already established the payments balance sheet positions of the republics and the provinces, there is insufficient responsibility concerning the respect for the established relations. We are facing, it seems to me, the need for a criticial assessment of our policy: Are we in favor of exports merely for the sake of imports, or are we in favor of an imports policy which will be in the function of the development and in the function of exports? This is a problem which must be comprehensively and critically assessed. In short, we should take the view--both from the economic and political point of view--that we cannot have a single dollar trade deficit or payment balance sheet deficit more than has been envisigned by the development policy. I wanted to draw attention to these problems because their solution is most closely bound up with the self-management organization in the sector of economic relations with foreign countries.

How, Comrade Premier, do we stand regarding this at this point?

I can say that the degree of our organization in the area of economic relations with foreign countries in the present condition is not satisfactory. Above all, I should like to stress that the questions of the functioning of self-management interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries of the republics, of the provinces and of Yugoslavia cannot be considered and assessed in isolation. I think that on the plane of economic relations with foreign countries we are committed to link self-management organization into an integral whole. For instance, if in the sector of self-management interest communities we organize ourselves more this will certainly lead to specific changes. However, this is not going to help us a great deal if the questions of the functioning of the sections of the Chamber of Economy remain open, if the questions of joint economic representatives abroad are open, and if we have not completed the reregistration of our foreign trade network in conformity with our laws. What I want to say is that we cannot expect actual results in the sense that there will be radical changes unless this overall mechanism comes to life.

Where do you see the reasons behind the shortcomings we are talking about?

There are several reasons, but on this occasion I would like to draw attention to the shortcomings in the organizational set-up which are the result of inadequately efficient functioning of all the subjects which should operate on this plane, ranging from the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration and from republican and provincial executive councils, to chambers of economy and other factors of our sociopolitical and self-management organization. In this respect a critical analysis of the work of the factors at all levels--from the federation to the republics, provinces and self-management bases--is required.

Speaking of the problems which we have in our economic relations with foreign countries you stressed that their solution is most directly bound up with self-management organization of associated labor in this sector. You also emphasized the great importance of self-management interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries of the republics and provinces.

It is obvious that the pooling of labor and resources aimed at increasing exports and coupled with a rational use of foreign currency income, is the basis of our new system. Foreign currency income represents the integrating link of all the subjects bound together in the chain of production and sale of any specific product. Precisely in order to make these processes as coordinated as possible and to insure the associated labor is organized to take on new tasks and responsibilities in connection with the realization of the envisioned trends of foreign currency inflow and outflow and also to enable organizations of associated labor to coordinate their relations and interests when planning and carrying out the agreed foreign currency policy, the foreign currency regime and the policy of economic relations with foreign currency regime and the policy of economic relations with foreign countries, we opted for the kind of system of organization which is expressed through self-management interest communities of the republics and provinces and of the Yugoslav interest community for economic relations with foreign countries. I think that I am correct in noting that some methods of substance referring to this sphere of relations have not been sufficiently a subject of action and of a greater degree of organization in the overall social activity in individual republics and provinces, in individual organizations of associated labor and in individual party and trade union organizations.

What is now the most important thing in the work of self-management interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries?

The first and the basic function of the self-management interest communities in the republics and the provinces is that they should completely address themselves to, that is, that they should aim their overall activity at the development of the kind of role of organizations of associated labor in the system of economic relations with foreign countries stemming from the solutions pertaining to our system and that they should concern themselves with the coordination of the plans of organisation of associated labor within the interest communities and within the context of their self-management agreement seeking concerning the realization of their joint and reciprocally coordinated interests. In this they must proceed from the basic orientation that organizations of associated labor should be equipped to plan economic relations with foreign countries, that they should coordinate reciprocal interests within the self-management interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries in the republics and provinces, and that they should establish production and business links on the basis of their motivation for dinar and foreign currency income.

The ability of the republics and of the provinces essentially to influence--in new conditions and in a new way--the regulation of our economic relations with foreign countries must be ascertained in this way.

The second question flowing from the previous one concerns the relations between the self-management interest communities of the republics and provinces and the Yugoslav interest community. Here too the self-management relations, by way of agreement-seeking and coordination of interests which the self-management interest communities of the republics and provinces have and for the sake of which they have set up the Yugoslav interest community, must be fully expressed.

Here I would like to warn that in my view it would be very dangerous, and that it would also constitute a source of serious deformations in the relations if the process of coordination and negotiations were to take place in executive organs, committees or some other restricted bodies of the Yugoslav interest community. Resolute struggle must be waged against such tendencies which, objectively speaking, are possible. The only correct orientation is that the assembly of the Yugoslav interest community should be the venue for agreement-seeking and negotiations on all vital questions, interests and objectives which have to be implemented. One should not shy away from convening this assembly to meet more frequently if vital interests so require. In any attempt to bypass the assembly as the basic protagonist of the process of agreement-seeking and decision-making there is inherent the danger of turning the Yugoslav interest community into something different from what had been intended by the solutions pertaining to our system. In short, the Yugoslav interest community is not and must not be a new department for the solution of these problems or a substitute for the state and for associated labor.

One essential function of the self-management interest communities of the republics and provinces is expressed in their role concerning the establishment and implementation of the payments balance sheet positions of the republics and provinces within the single payments and foreign currency balance sheet of our country. Can you tell us something about that in view of the present situation?

If I interpret the solutions pertaining to our systems correctly this role consists of a consistent and efficient struggle for the implementation of the payments balance sheet positions of the republics and of the provinces. Within this context a very important task is to insure the appropriate drive for the implementation of the payments balance sheet positions. I should also stress that the function of the payments balance sheet position of the republics and of the provinces must be viewed from another aspect too, that is, how to apply these instruments in our struggle to maintain the agreed proportions within the framework of a single payments and foreign currency balance sheet of Yugoslavia and how, by doing that, to establish the condition for a greater scope for the associated labor initiative to step up exports and so enable associated labor to take over the commitment for the payments and foreign currency balance sheet of Yugoslavia. In this context it is important to stress the need to establish in good time the balance sheet position of the republics and of the provinces for 1979 at quarterly intervals.

The role of associated labor in the implementation of the balance sheet position of the republics and provinces depends a great deal on the associated labor being well-informed so that it can successfully monitor the trends on the plane of economic relations with foreign countries and pass appropriate measures and decisions within the framework of the powers invested in them by our system.

I think that we have to accept the orientation that no special information institutions be set up within the framework of self-management interest communities, but that within the overall social information system that part of information which is indispensable for informing associated labor and self-management interest communities to enable them to adopt decisions in the area of economic relations with foreign countries be conceived and insured in an appropriate manner. I should like to stress that the reference here is both to reciprocal information of associated labor within the framework of self-management interest communities and to informing associated labor on our relations, for instance with the EEC countries, with the CEMA, with them all or only with individual member countries and about our significant foreign trade partners. On this plane we must be faster and more efficient because here things change quickly. In this way we would attain the aim which we wish, and at the same time we would prevent irrational or inadequately coordinated operation in the sphere of organizing the information system. Self-management interest communities of the republics of the provinces, the Yugoslav interest community, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, the appropriate federal secretariats and the Yugoslav National Bank should be included in the establishment of this kind of information system of the associated labor.

There were some observations that the delays in establishing a new foreign currency and foreign trade system lie in the fact that our system as a whole is as yet incomplete.

Is our system complete or hasn't it yet been completed? I think that we should not put things in this way. I believe that it is incorrect to treat the whole problem in this way, because our system will never be completed. It will be constantly added to, it will be constantly improved, novel features will constantly be added to it and so forth. I believe therefore that the right orientation is that we should resolutely do something to insure the existing solutions pertaining to the system come to life in practice as soon as possible and that the proposals to add to the system come up in this way. To insist that the system has not been completed and that things have not been finalized is not at all the right approach that we should have. Moreover, this kind of approach can bring grist to the mill of old relations.

At some meetings of businessmen views were heard that significant changes should be carried out in the dinar rate of exchange. It has been mentioned that some people expecting such changes are refraining from exporting whereas others, again, are importing more than they need at this juncture. Can you tell us, Comrade Premier, whether these views and expectations have any foundations?

The analysis carried out in this respect and the assessments made on the basis of a thorough consideration of the facts confirm that the situation is such that no measures have to be taken that would reduce the value of our national currency and make a part of our national income flow abroad and that, on the contrary, internal qualitative economic factors have to be consolidated with foreign demand and become better organized for the implementation of the tasks in the export area.

In keeping with the law on foreign currency operations and credit relations with foreign countries, the Federal Executive Council and the appropriate organs of the federation systematically monitor the implementation of the policy of a realistic rate of exchange of the dinar.

On the basis of an analysis of the problem of the reality of the dinar rate of exchange at the beginning of 1978, prepared by the Yugoslav National Bank, an extensive discussion was carried out within the framework of the appropriate bodies of the Federal Executive Council and with the presidents of the executive councils of the republics and provinces. The analysis covered the period between the end of 1974, when the last devaluation took place and 30 March 1978.

In considering the problem of the realistic aspect of the dinar rate of exchange the Federal Executive Council made the assessment that a flexible policy of a realistic dinar rate of exchange had been carried out during the past period and that the present dinar rate of exchange regarding foreign currencies was realistic, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in conclusion of his conversation with the TANJUG editor.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PARTY CONGRESS

LD092140Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0954 GMT 9 May 78 LD

["Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Congress : Vrhovec's Opening Address"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Josip Vrhovec, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, greeted the congress on behalf of the Central Committee of the LCY and Comrade Tito.

We are in the midst of republican congresses and provincial conferences which also represent a very significant preparation for Yugoslav communists for the forthcoming 11th Congress of the LCY.

A valuable contribution by the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has also been made to the efforts and zeal of Yugoslav communists and to the struggles which we have waged as well as the significant results which we have achieved, Josip Vrhovec said.

The communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina can be proud of the successes achieved, which are of exceptional significance for the material and social progress, for the comprehensive cultural development and consistent construction of intranational relations, for the general creative activity of the working class and the working people of your republic.

Our congresses are not merely a review of the great achievements but above all working meetings at which we critically assess the path covered so far, determine the characteristics of the present juncture and set tasks for our future work.

By proceeding from an understanding of the substance and legitimate laws of social trends, communists must fight daily for the affirmation of socialist, democratic and humane contents of our life.

This will be at the same time an efficient way to struggle against tendencies and forces which are alien to us and which want to put a brake on our development and to divert it and thwart it.

The implementation of the new constitution and of the law on associated labor which have provided the main impact to the commitment of the League of Communists between the 10th and 11th congresses remain the strategic directions of our activity.

Our view of the world and our concept of international proletarian solidarity, Vrhovec stressed, have always included the principles of equality, noninterference, independence, the right to one's own path to socialism and responsibility to one's own working class and people.

In consistently pursuing such a policy, Yugoslavia has acquired a great influence, while the initiator and the creator of this policy, Comrade Tito, has gained deep respect throughout the world.

Josip Vrhovec, at the end of his speech, wished all communists and working people of Bosnia-Hercegovina, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee and Comrade Tito, fresh successes in the further socialist construction of the republic.

The Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina began this morning at the magnificent building of Skenderija center in Sarajevo. The congress is attended by nearly 800 delegates and almost 400 guests.

The congress was opened by Branko Mikulic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, who, after the Internationale was played, welcomed the delegation of the LCY Central Committee, which comprises Josip Vrhovec and Jovan Vujadinovic, as well as the delegations of the central committees of all republics and of the provincial committees of Kosovo and Vojvodina, and all delegates and guests.

The delegates decided that the documents, that is, a report on the work of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina between the sixth and seventh congresses, the report by the Commission for Statutory Questions and the report by the Supervisory Commission, should not be read at the congress because they had been submitted earlier to all the delegates. It was further decided that the debate on the reports, the introductory report and on the proposed changes and supplements of the statute should be held together.

Then Branko Mikulic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, submitted the report entitled "The League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the Struggle for Socialist Self-Managing Development."

The seventh congress decided that 127 members be elected to the new Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, 33 members to the Commission for Statutory Questions and 15 members to the Supervisory Commission.

CULAFIC RECEIVES CUBA'S VALDES ON 10 MAY

LD101756Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav vice-premier Dobroslav Culafic today received Cuban Communist Party Politburo member, state council vice-chairman and vice-premier Ramiro Valdes Menendez. The Cuban official is visiting Yugoslavia in connection with the world amateur boxing championships held in Belgrade.

During the ensuing talk, the mutual satisfaction was expressed with the development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations. The great possibilities for and interest in further promoting bilateral relations, in particular economic cooperation, were set out. This, it was underlined, will contribute to the implementation of the Colombo non-aligned summit decisions and the preparations for the next non-aligned summit to be held in Havana next year.

TANJUG TAKES ISSUE WITH SOVIET JOURNAL ON SOCIALIST LAWS

LD091102Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1012 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 9, (Special from TANJUG correspondent Sveta Maslesa)--By supporting the thesis that the laws of development in socialism and any other society are general for all countries, the Soviet periodical VOPROSY FILOZOFII evidently does not recognize that the struggle for socialism and its construction is carried out under differing conditions and not after an already prefabricated "model".

The conclusion can be drawn from the detailed study in the Soviet philosophical periodical that, "in reality, no national laws exist for individual countries, no matter whether they belong to the capitalist or socialist system." According to the Soviet periodical, the laws of this or that socioeconomic formation come down to the generalization of essential characteristics of either system and they are common for any individual country.

According to the Soviet viewpoint, the concept of developed socialism presupposes a series of conditions which become equal to Soviet experience. Consequently, other countries building socialism are bound, sooner or later, to pass through this "regular stage on their road towards communism."

It is known, however, that in the history of struggle for socialism to be found are essential differences in the vision of socialism as expressed in both political lines espoused by some Western communist parties and in the concrete practice of individual countries which already build and materialize socialism.

Without ruling out the existence of general regularity in the process of developing socialism, it is just practice that has shown that differing roads in the struggle for socialism and its construction are an objective law.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE COMMISSION MEETS--Belgrade--The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session today with Ivan Kukoc in the chair. It considered the preliminary draft of the part of the resolution of the 11th LCY Congress dealing with the tasks of the League of Communists in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection. The members of the commission laid particular stress on the need for a more complete definition of the leading role and responsibility of the League of Communists in the further strengthening and development of the defense and self-protection capability and for the constant involvement of all the subjective forces of our society in the defense of the gains of the revolution, the self-managing socialist order and the independence and integrity of the SFRY. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 10 May 78 LD]

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